The Quincy Whig.

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The Weekly Whig.
—AND—
REPUBLICAN.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1868.

POETRY.

The Unfinished Prayer.

"Now I lay"—Say it darling;
"Lay me," lisped the tiny lips
Of my daughter, kneeling, bending
O'er her folded finger-tips.

"Down to sleep"—"to sleep," she murmured,
And the curly head dropped low;
"I pray the Lord"—I gently added,
"You can say it all, I know."

"Pray the Lord"—the words came faintly,
Fainter still—"My soul to keep,"
Then the tired head fairly nodded,
And the child was fast asleep.

But the dewy eyes half opened,
When I clasped her to my breast,
And the dear voice softly whispered,
"Mamma, God knows all the rest."

O, the trusting, sweet confiding
Of the child heart! Would that I
Thus might trust my Heavenly Father,
He who hears my feeblest cry.

GONE BEFORE

There's a beautiful face in the silent air,
Which follows me ever and near,
With smiling eyes and amber hair,
With voiceless lips, yet with breath of prayer
That I feel, but cannot hear.

The dimpled hand, and ringlet of gold,
Lie low in a marble sleep;
I stretched my arms for the clasp of old,
But the empty air is strangely cold;
And my vigil alone I keep.

There's a sinless brow with a radiant crown
And a cross laid down in the dust,
There's a smile where never a shade comes now,
And tears no more from those dear eyes flow,
So sweet in their innocent trust.

Ah, well! and summer is coming again,
Singing her same old song;
But oh! it sounds like a sob of pain,
As it floats in the sunshine and the rain,
O'er hearts of the world's great throng.

There's a beautiful region above the skies,
And I long to reach its shore,
For I know I shall find my treasure there,
The laughing eyes and amber hair
Of the loved one gone before.

TRIFLES.

A public humiliation—having all the town at one's feet.

Watering places that remain open all winter—mouths of milk-cans.

The man who was looking for a station in life found a police-station.

The forests now resemble the ballet folks—they are bare on the limbs.

Lawyers are lucky. They can do lots of court-ing, and not be engaged.

The motives of the railroad men for killing so many men—loco-motives.

If domestic infelicity drives men to sea, they should seek the Pacific Ocean.

A correspondent is curious to know how people will look in 1968. With their eyes, we fancy.

If nature abhors a vacuum, why does she permit so many empty-headed people to live?

The women who wear to excess the new fashionable head-gear are clearly chig-*non compos mentis*.

Somebody in describing a hat, adds that such are quite "unheard of." Wonder if they are un-felt?

"Pray, Madam, why did you name your old hen Macduff?" "Because, sir, I wanted her to lay on!"

Some of the personally most pleasant lawyers in this city bring the most cross actions in our courts.

The new moon reminds one of a giddy girl, because she is too young to show much reflection.

Can a woman with a cataract in her eye, and a waterfall on her head, be considered to have a picturesque face?

An orange-eating mermaid is a Sandwich Island curiosity, but here many a *mere-maid* does the same thing.

A baker has invented a new kind of yeast. It makes bread so light that a pound of it only weighs twelve ounces.

Why is it important for a physician to "keep his temper?" Because if he did not he would be apt to "lose his patients."

The difference between Eugenie and the deposed Queen of Spain is that one is a belle on a throne and the other Isabelle off.

The people of Indiana ought not, for the next year, to be without a supply of bread—they have elected a Baker Governor.

A naval officer named Moore, having presented his affianced with a golden anchor, a wag remarked that she had been *moored*.

"Blue hen's eggs" are advertised in the Newport papers; and a Washington street merchant placards "ebony ladies' ornaments."

Josh Billings says the man who wrote "I would not live alway, I ask not to stay," probably had never been urged sufficiently.

Brigham Young thinks he has succeeded in giving his theatre a "sacred character," but regrets that boys will whistle in the gallery.

An indignant orator at a recent political meeting, refuting an opponent, thundered: "Mr. Chairman, I scorn the allegation, and I defy the alligator."

Brigham Young says he would be willing to give up half his wives if he were certain they would get husbands who could "lead them to eternal salvation."

A cookery book has been published with the title, "What to do with the cold mutton," as if there was any necessity for such a book. On this subject, let any lady ask her cook, or, better still, the policeman on the beat.

I pressed her gentle form to me and whispered in her ear, "if, when I was far, far away, she'd drop for me a tear?" I paused for some cheering words, my throbbing heart to cool, and with her rosy lips she said, "Oh, Ike, you're sich a fool!"

ELECTION NIGHT.

Mr. Orin Chatterton, of McDonough county, was instantly killed by being thrown from his horse, on the 12th inst.

Capt. T. C. Meatyard, a well-known citizen of Rock Island, died at the residence of Gen. N. B. Buford, on

THE VOTE OF QUINCY AND ADAMS COUNTY.

A comparison of the vote of the city of Quincy and of Adams county for the last three Presidential elections—1860, 1864 and 1868—develops some interesting facts. The total vote of the city and county for the year 1860, for the two leading candidates for the Presidency was 8,224, of which 3,811 votes were for Lincoln, 4,265 for Douglas, 81 for Bell and 67 for Breckenridge.

The total vote of the city and county for President in 1864 was 8,058, a decrease, as compared with the vote of 1860, of 268, notwithstanding large accessions to the population by immigration from Missouri and elsewhere. This decrease was due to the absence in the field of a large proportion of our population, who were disfranchised by the action of the Democratic Legislature. Of the vote of that year, 4562 votes were for McClellan, and 3,496 for Lincoln—McClellan's majority, 1,066. The Democratic majority of 1864 in the city was 404.

In 1866 the vote for candidate for Congress from the State-at-large was as follows:

	City	County	Total
Dickey, (Dem.)	1705	3015	4750
Logan, (Rep.)	1875	2716	4091
Total	3 80	5761	8811
Dickey's majority	830	329	659

A similar classification of the Presidential vote of 1868 shows the following result:

	City.	County.	Total
Seymour	2153	3318	5471
Grant	1844	2930	4774
Total	3997	6248	10,245
Seymour's majority	309	488	697

The increase of the vote of the whole county from 1864 to 1868 has been 2,187. Of this increase 1,278 votes were in favor of the Republican party, and 909 in favor of the Democracy. The increase in the vote of the county from 1866 to 1868 has been divided as follows: City, 917; country precincts, 487. The reduction in the Democratic majority in the city since 1864 has been 95, and since 1868 21, notwithstanding a small increase in the Democratic majority in the total vote of the county in the past two years, growing out of the disgust of the Democracy with Andrew Johnson in 1866, which prevented a considerable number of them from going to the polls.

We believe that the recent election has been as free from fraudulent voting as any held in this city since the war, and the increased vote may be taken as a fair indication of the growth of population which, during the past two years, has been about 25 per cent.

The majorities for the leading candidates on the Democratic ticket this year have been as follows: for Seymour, 697; Eden (for Governor), 741; O'Brien (for Congress from the State-at-large), 756; Singleton (for Congress from the 4th District), 895. From this it will be seen that a considerable number of Democrats who voted for the Democratic candidates for State offices, "scratched" the Presidential ticket. Taking the vote for Governor and Congressman from the State-at-large as the basis of calculation, the Democratic majority in the county may be set down at about 750.

This analysis and comparison of votes furnishes ground for strong encouragement for the Republicans of Quincy and Adams county. Notwithstanding that the contest has been one of the most spirited known for years, and our opponents have been engaged in a life and death struggle, we have succeeded in reducing their majority, as compared with that of four years ago, 867 votes, and have kept it very nearly down to the standard of 1866, when Republicanism was at high tide and Democracy in its most demoralized condition.

For this result—a promise of certain victory yet to come—the Republicans of Adams county, next to the justice of their cause and the excellence of their national, State and local tickets, are indebted to the harmony, zeal and utter unselfishness with which not only the leaders of the party, but the rank and file engaged in the contest. Much credit is due to the County Central Committee, who, with its Chairman, Capt. U. H. Keith, were untiring and energetic in their efforts to win success. They were earnestly and energetically seconded and sustained by the local speakers and leaders of the party, but where all labored together so efficiently and so harmoniously it is impossible to specify more particularly, and it would be unjust to award exclusive credit to any. The result has demonstrated that the redemption of Quincy and Adams county is possible. Let this be the object of our future efforts.

Votes of Cities.

The following is the vote of the principal cities, nearly all the figures being official:

	Grant.	Seymour.	Total.
New York	47,121	105,625	156,946
Philadelphia	60,634	59,270	120,204
Chicago	22,632	17,257	39,879
Baltimore	9,102	21,553	30,655
Cincinnati	18,635	13,241	31,876
Boston	15,31	12,235	27,566
San Francisco	11,537	14,163	25,700
Buffalo	9,266	8,593	17,859
St. Louis	7,528	8,579	16,108

DISSOLUTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

It was repeatedly predicted during the recent Presidential campaign, that the defeat of Seymour and Blair would be the signal for the dissolution of the Democratic party, and the efforts put forth in their support indicated a consciousness of this fact. We had hardly anticipated as prompt an acknowledgment of this result, however, as is implied in the following:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8, 1868

"GENERAL: In my judgment, the wisest thing the Democracy could now do would be to throw their entire vote for Gen. Grant, as an indication of the fact that, should he pursue a liberal, generous and magnanimous course, they will sustain him. It would also have the effect of not leaving him altogether in the hands of the adverse faction, and would doubtless strengthen any purpose he may entertain toward the conservative sentiment of the country. This vote cannot possibly do Seymour any good, and thrown in the manner suggested would at least produce a conciliatory impression.

"Very truly, yours, etc."

This would undoubtedly be the wisest thing our Democratic friends could do, but have they the sagacity to do it? We fear it is too much to expect. It would be a formal notice of disbandment of the Democratic party, implying an acceptance of the results of the election in good faith. It would be a significant confession that the party were mistaken in their opposition to Gen. Grant; and although the course proposed would have no influence upon the final result, it would still have its advantages in obliterating, in part at least, the evidence of their folly from the official record, and enable them in the future to deny that Mr. Seymour was a candidate at all. It is with regret, therefore, that we see that certain Democratic papers are already taking ground against this timely suggestion. A Washington special to the Chicago *Times*, speaking of it as "an unpopular proposition," says:

About ten days ago, some officious persons in this city, who are after office, addressed letters to prominent Western and Southern Democrats, proposing that the electoral vote cast for Seymour should be thrown in the Electoral College for Grant, so as to make the latter's election unanimous. *No responses have been received to the letters, nor is there any prospect that there will be any.*

We appeal to our Democratic friends to "recognize the logic of events," though this would imply a confession of their utter disqualification for taking charge of the affairs of the Government. Now that resistance can no longer be of any avail, by all means let them repudiate their candidates at once, and make Grant's election unanimous. "Let us have peace!"

OFFICE-SEEKING.

One of the most hopeful results of the late Presidential election, is the emancipation of the new Administration from the despotism which office-seekers have been accustomed to maintain over a majority of its predecessors. Each successful candidate for the Presidency, the moment his election is assured, is made the victim of a continual stream of applications for office, coming not merely from those who have been long time supporters of the policy upon which he has been elected, but from those who are new converts or no converts at all. The writers, of course, for the most part, profess to be the especial champions and supporters of the policy which, it is supposed, will distinguish the new Administration, and claim to have rendered important service in securing its triumph before the people, but the apocryphal nature of a large proportion of such representations is well known to all but the most unsophisticated.

We see that the professional office-seekers have already commenced trying their arts upon Gen. Grant. On his arrival at Washington, a few days ago, he was met with a flood of this class of correspondence, at which almost any one else would have stood aghast. But the conqueror of Lee found means to "flank" his new enemies, as he flanked the enemies of his country on the march to Richmond. These missives were referred to the hands of a trusty member of his staff, and destroyed as soon as read. It is probable that not one of them came under the eyes of the individual for whom it was especially designed.

This is a good beginning. It is evidence that Gen. Grant does not intend to allow himself to be pestered to death, and the time which belongs to the nation taken up by the *genus* office-seeker. To make an application of one of Mr. Lincoln's stories, he evidently does not propose "to cross Fox river before he reaches it." "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof"; and of this class, pre-eminently, are the evils of office seeking. Let the mild, but taciturn and self-

OUR FOREIGN MIS-REPRESENTATIVE.

If Reverdy Johnson had been accredited as Minister to Great Britain from the defunct "Confederate" Government, instead of the United States, he could scarcely have been more solicitous to commend himself, since his arrival in England, to the friends of the "lost cause." Thoroughly in sympathy with the South in all that distinguishes the mass of the people in that section from the North, except in taking positive ground in support of the rebellion, he seems to imagine that he has a special mission to represent Southern ideas with which he evidently supposes the aristocracy of England to be in harmony. In view of his whole career, including the exhibition he has made of himself in after-dinner speeches since his arrival in England, there is good reason to believe that his Unionism was merely the result of accidental residence north of the Potomac. If, instead, he had been a citizen of Virginia or any other Southern State, we risk little in saying that the same cowardice, egotism, love of approbation, garrulity, and general readiness to conform to the prevailing sentiment around him, which carried him on in the current of a diluted Unionism, would have driven him as certainly into support of the rebellion and probably into the Confederate Congress. The folly of sending men without any well-grounded and thoroughly established principles to Congress was sufficiently demonstrated by Mr. Johnson's career when any question of importance came up in Congress during the war; and the evil grows still greater when such a man becomes our representative abroad.

Mr. Johnson's ruling passions are vanity and love of "gab." Our English friends were prompt to detect this, and he had no sooner set foot on their shores than they at once laid siege to him, and, it must be confessed that, aided by his own dotage and their generous dinners, they have been perfectly successful. We have had an almost uninterrupted stream of talk ever since, which must begin to pall even on English ears, however grateful his compliments may be to the objects of them. Diplomatic toadyism and snobbery reached their climax at the Board of Trade dinner at Liverpool, when the representative of the great American nation, with sycophantic servility, sought and obtained an introduction to the man who, as an ally of the rebel cause, inflicted more injury upon American interests on the seas than all others combined. We may forgive the pirate Semmes for his participation in the rebellion, but the builder of the "Alabama" not only perpetrated a crime against the United States Government without any such apology (poor even as that was) as the rebels had, but, in aiding to carry on a piratical warfare against a Government with which his own was at peace, violated the English law likewise.

We are glad to see that some of the strictures which have been made on this side of the Atlantic upon Mr. Johnson's disgraceful conduct have reached him, but we are hopeless of any real amendment. He attempts to parry these criticisms, not by answering them directly, but by claiming that he has accomplished results in the settlement of the Alabama claims. But even in this the best intelligence we are able to obtain indicates that he has largely exaggerated the actual results. Whatever has been accomplished has evidently followed from the negotiations of Mr. Adams for the past few years, and the demand of a large branch of the Liberal party of England for a settlement of these claims on a just basis. But even this is merely preparatory to the actual settlement which is yet to come, and which will be subject to the revision of the two Governments. It is doubtful whether any representative could have accomplished less, anxious as the English Government was both on account of interest and honor, to settle these claims as speedily as possible. Certainly, no one could have done less and brought more dishonor upon his own nation at the same time; and we hail with satisfaction the announcement that the stewardship of our toadying misrepresentative will soon be brought to an end.

GEN. BUTLER has written a letter to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* giving assurance of his friendship to the true interests of the South, and avowing his readiness to labor for its prosperity and regeneration. There

DEFEAT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

There is no longer room to doubt that the proposition to call a Convention for the formation of a new Constitution, which was submitted to the people of this State at the recent election, has been defeated by a small majority. Returns from all but six counties in the State show the following result:

Total Representative vote	428,378
For a Convention	211 644
Against a Convention	216,734
Majority against Convention	5,090

These figures will probably be reduced somewhat by returns to be received from the counties yet to be heard from, but can scarcely be overcome.

This result is deeply to be regretted, as the interests of the State imperatively demand a revision of our organic law. It was all the more important that steps should be taken in this direction at this time, as, under any circumstances, four years are required to complete the act. Should the question be re-submitted at the next general election—which is not probable, in view of the recent adverse decision—a new Constitution cannot be submitted to a vote of the people before the year 1872.

The failure of the proposition is due, we believe, chiefly to the absorbing interest in the Presidential contest, which pressed this question out of view, and, secondarily, to the indifference of the people. In many counties of the State the question was not discussed before the people, and public attention was not called to it. For these reasons thousands in such counties failed to vote for or against the proposition; but as the existing Constitution requires that a majority of the whole number of votes cast at the election shall be necessary to carry the measure, a blank ballot on this question counted just as much against the proposition as if the word "against" had been upon it. The Democracy, wherever organized on this question, were arrayed against it for the reason that, as parties now stand in the State, they were hopeless of securing a majority in the Convention and anticipated that a new Constitution, if formed, would be in harmony with the progressive spirit of the age.

We believe that if the distinct issue were presented to the whole people of Illinois to-day, there would be a large majority in favor of a revision of the Constitution; but as the matter now stands, we shall have to live under the existing Constitution for several years to come, imperfect as that instrument confessedly is and badly suited as it is to the development of the resources and to the stimulation of the growth of the State.

VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The following is the full vote of Pennsylvania, as officially reported:

For Grant	342,280
For Seymour	313,382
Grant's majority	28 898
Total vote	655,662

Four years ago the vote stood:

For Lincoln	296,381
For McClellan	276 316
Lincoln's majority	20,065
Total vote	572,697
Increased vote in four years	82,965

The Republican majority in October was 9,677, which shows a gain of 18,221 votes for Grant. Most of the frauds perpetrated in October were prevented in November, which accounts for half the majority—the Republican gain in Philadelphia alone being over 5,000.

THE returns from Louisiana show some curious facts. In one Parish, where 472 whites and 1,998 blacks were registered last year, Grant received *one* vote and Seymour 1,635. In Caddo, where the registry stood 2,987 blacks to 777 whites, Grant gets one vote and Seymour 2,895. St. Mary, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, and other Parishes show similar figures. But St. Landry, the scene of the late rebel massacre, goes the whole hog, casting 4,800 votes for Seymour and none for Grant, though 3,102 blacks were registered in that Parish last year. It would seem that much as the Southern rebels object to colored suffrage, they do not object to voting for the negro. Only a community overwhelmingly Democratic would be equal to such frauds.

The New Orleans *Bee* thinks that the great mistake of the recent campaign was that Gen. Grant was not from the first the chief of the Democratic party, as "the only man in the Government who was friendly to the Southern people."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

And the great mistake of the Southern Democracy at the beginning of the war was, that they ranged themselves on the side of the

REVIVAL OF FILLIBUSTERISM.

Periodically within the last twenty years the people of this country have been agitated, more or less, by schemes for the emancipation of neighboring States and colonies from foreign domination, and their acquisition by the United States. Although each expedition set on foot for this purpose has come to a disastrous termination, involving the leaders and their associates in the most terrible calamities, often ending in the sacrifice of their lives, there are still to be found those ready, under favorable circumstances, to repeat the experiment.

The first grand fillibustering expedition against Cuba was undertaken under the lead of Lopez after the close of the Mexican war, about the year 1850. It proved disastrous, the leader and many of his followers paying the penalty with their lives. The next most disastrous expedition was that under the lead of William Walker, undertaken against Nicaragua in 1855. Walker sustained himself with apparent success for some time in the Central American States, but after spending two years in the country, was finally overpowered and executed with a number of his followers, while others escaped from the country in the most wretched condition.

These expeditions have heretofore found their most favorable field of operations in the South, on account of the supposed advantage to be gained by extending the area of slavery while that institution existed, and the large number of desperate adventurers to be found in Southern cities ready to engage in anything which promised profit or adventure. While their bases of operations were generally at New Orleans and Mobile, where public sentiment assisted to shield the leaders from detection and arrest, the populations of New York and other Northern cities have contributed large numbers of recruits. Indeed, they have been recruited almost entirely from the cities whose populations include the largest proportion of the idle and the desperate. The projectors generally profess to be governed by a desire to emancipate the countries against which their expeditions are planned, from monarchical rule, and to "extend the area of freedom," but their character and acts invariably prove that their real object is plunder and personal aggrandizement.

Taking advantage of the present disorganized condition of the Spanish Government and the insurrectionary movements now in progress in Cuba, it seems to be settled beyond question that a new project is on now on foot against that Island. The prime movers in the scheme, who are for the most part Central American "fillibusters," are believed to be in intimate communication with the insurgents in Cuba, to whom they are giving encouragement and promises of substantial support. The scheme is said to contemplate the raising of 3,000 men at New Orleans, who will be under the lead of Gen. Henningsen, of Nicaragua fame, or the rebel Gen. Hayes. It is also represented to include a contingent of 2,500 men from New York, and another of 800 from Boston. The New York branch of the scheme is said to be under the direction of a Col. Gibbons, also a Nicaragua patriot, who claims to have alread recruited more men than he wants. It is given out that the different branches of this expedition are already provided with arms and ammunition, and have completed arrangements for sailing for the coast of Cuba within the next fifteen or twenty days. Their movements are conducted with a degree of openness implying confidence that they will not be interfered with by the Government. It is hardly probable, however, that an Administration which was so prompt to arrest the Fenian invasion of Canada, will permit an expedition to sail from these shores against one of the dependencies of a nation with whom we are at peace, and especially which has made such remarkable progress in Liberal Government as Spain has done within the past few weeks. It is highly probable that Cuba will be annexed to the United States within the next few years—under present conditions, with a Liberal Government at Madrid, this is more likely to occur with the consent of the Spanish nation than at any other period—but it is doubtful whether this result will be attained by a hostile demonstration against the Island. On the contrary, we believe our true policy in our intercourse with the present

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

The following are given as the official returns and majorities in this (the Fourth) District:

	Hawley	Singleton.
Adams	4658	5583
Hancock, maj		106
Henderson, "	274	
Warren,	2802	1622
Mercer, maj	674	
Rock Island,	2823	1016
	11261	9527
	9527	
Hawley's majority	1731	

WARREN COUNTY.

We are indebted to Mr. W. G. Bone, County Clerk of Warren county, for the following report (official) of the vote of that county:

PRESIDENT.	
Grant	2808
Seymour	1903
Grant's maj.	990
GOVERNOR.	
Palmer	2803
Eden	1926
Palmer's maj	877
CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.	
Logan	2796
O'Brien	1922
Logan's maj	874
CONGRESS, FOURTH DISTRICT.	
Hawley	2802
Singleton	1922
Hawley's maj.	880
STATE SENATOR	
McManus	2804
Hungate	1927
McManus' maj	877
REPRESENTATIVE.	
John Porter	2787
J. D. Porter	1922
Porter's maj.	865
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION	
For	2614
Against	1708
Majority	906

MISSOURI CONGRESSMEN.

The following is a list of the Congressmen elect in Missouri—Republicans in Roman, Democrats in *Italics*:

1st District—*Erastus Wells.*
2d District—A. Finklenburg.
3d District—*J. R. McCormick.*
4th District—S. H. Boyd.
5th District—S. S. Burdett.
5th District—(vacancy) J. D. Stover.
6th District—*James Shields.*
7th District—J. F. Asper.
8th District—J. F. Benjamin.
9th District—*W. F. Switzler.*

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following table gives the names of the United States Senators whose terms of office expire on March 4, with the names of their successors, so far as chosen. (Democrats italic:)

States.	Retiring Senators.	New Senators.
California	John Conness	*Eugene Casserly.*
Connecticut	James Dixon	W A Buckingham
Delaware	*James A. Bayard*	*A Democrat.*
Indiana	*Thomas A. Hendricks*	A Republican.
Maine	Lot. M. Morrill	A Republican.
Massachusetts	Charles Sumner	A Republican
Maryland	**Thos. A. Hamilton*	*T. A. Hamilton.*
Michigan	Zachariah Chandler	A Republican.
Minnesota	Alexander Ramsey	A Republican.
Missouri	John B. Henderson	A Republican
Nebraska	Thomas W. Tipton	A Republican.
Nevada	William M. Stewart	A Republican.
New Jersey	F. T. Frelinghuysen	*A Democrat.*
New York	Edwin D. Morgan	A Republican.
Ohio	Benjamin F. Wade	*A G Thurman.*
Pennsylvania	*Chas. R. Buckalew.*	A Republican.
Rhode Island	William Sprague	William Sprague.
Tennessee	*David T. Patterson*	W. G. Brownlow.
Vermont	George F. Edmunds	Geo. F. Edmunds
West Virginia	P. G. Van Winkle	A Republican.
Wisconsin	*James R. Doolittle*	A Republican.

It will be seen that the Republicans gain five Senators, and the Democracy three—a net Republican gain of two.

VOTE OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

The following are given as the full official returns for this (the Fourth) Congressional District, and are probably correct:

	Hawley.	Singleton.
Adams	4,688	5,663
Hancock	3,587	3,606
Henderson	1,302	1,040
Mercer	2,067	1,393
Rock Island	2,823	1,916
Warren	2,802	1,922
Total	17,269	15,547

Hawley's majority, 1,722; Harding's, in 1866, 2,561; in 1864, 806.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. Johnson Drawing it Rather Strongly---Another Statement Concerning the Negotiation.

London (Nov. 10) Special to the New York Herald.

Minister Reverdy Johnson's statement that the difficulties between England and America in regard to the Alabama claims are ended, is regarded as too strong, and entirely unwarranted by the present aspect of the high authorities in interest. No arbitrator has been selected, and Minister Johnson and Lord Stanley have agreed only that both Governments shall choose arbitrators to decide the extent of England's liability for the depredations of the Alabama and her right to recognize the Confederates as belligerents. In the event of the liability question being decided adverse to the American view, all claims drop, and if otherwise, each Government appoints two Commissioners, who jointly choose a fifth to act as President. The Governments jointly appoint a Secretary, each paying half of his salary. The duties of the Commissioners shall be to examine separately each claim of the two countries. At Minister Johnson's own suggestion, the Commission is to meet in London, because, as he says, most of the evidence, documentary and verbal, will be found here. The statement in the *Times*, that it had been agreed the arbitrator be a European King, by which it means, more definitely, King William of Prussia, and that the United States have decided not to press the question of the right of England to recognize the rebellion, are manifestly incorrect. I am authorized to state

MISSOURI ITEMS.

Pork packers at St. Joseph have already commenced operations.

Gen. Shields' majority over Van Horn in the Sixth District is 1,595.

The North Missouri road will be finished to Kansas City by the 20th.

Last Sunday morning St. Joseph lost two stores by an incendiary fire. Loss $5060; insured for $3500.

The court house at Vienna, the county seat of Maries county, was destroyed by fire on the 6th inst.

Fourteen new locomotives for the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad are now arriving in St. Louis.

A firm in Chillicothe has commenced the erection of a pork packing house with a capacity of 200 hogs daily.

The La Grange *American* declares in favor of Gen. Carl Schurz for United States Senator from Missouri in place of Henderson.

Col. Asper, Congressman elect from the Seventh District, has resumed charge of the Chillicothe *Spectator*, which he relinquished during the campaign.

The track of the North Missouri railroad has been laid to the Iowa State line. The work is to be continued on to Bloomfield, Iowa, as soon as possible.

The blooded horse "Midnight," belonging to Mr. James Hutchinson, of Kansas City, was sold a few days ago for seven thousand dollars. Wm. Betts, living near Independence, was the purchaser.

One of the horses of Lieut. W. W. Robbins, of Linn county, laid down to roll with his harness on. Lieut. R. drove him up, when the animal kicked him in the head, inflicting a fatal injury.

A fire occurred at Sonora on the morning of the 27th ult., entirely destroying two business houses, one occupied by Boston & Lee as a saloon, and the other by George Wolf as a harness shop.

Last Sunday night the store of Mr. Lustig, at Louisiana, was entered, and about $250 worth of goods stolen. The thieves effected an entrance by cutting a hole just under the fastening of the back door.

Geo. W. Brand fell from his horse at St. Joseph, Friday last, and his foot hanging in the stirrup, he was dragged a hundred and fifty yards, inflicting terrible wounds upon his head, from which he was insensible at latest dates.

A dispute occurred over a game of cards at St. Joseph, on Friday last, in which a Mr. Hovey was shot at three or four times, and afterwards beaten over the head with a revolver by a Cheyenne bully going by the name of "Doc."

The Missouri standard for a bushel of oats is thirty-five pounds; that of Illinois thirty-two pounds to the bushel. The Board of Trade of St. Louis have recently adopted the Illinois standard, thus making the Illinois and St. Louis markets uniform.

A statement of the progress of the Iron Mountain road is published. Only thirty miles of grading remain to be completed, and five months will finish the tunnels and bridges. Fifty miles of road from Belmont north is complete, and trains will commence thereon Monday.

The axle of a freight car on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was broken near Brookfield on Thursday morning last, causing considerable delay to trains. The car had been dragged nearly a mile after the accident before it was discovered, causing considerable damage to the road bed.

PERSONAL.

Frank Pierce was carried to the polls at Concord, being unable to walk.

Gen. Lew Wallace is proposed for the United States Senate, by the Lebanon, Ind., *Patriot*.

The oldest man in England has died, aged 112 years. "Her Majesty's bounty" allowed him $25 a year for the past five years.

Jesse Atwood, of Newport, Me., is ninety years old. On Tuesday last he voted for Grant. In 1796 he voted for John Adams.

In Ward Two, in Boston, there were two old-time votes cast for General Grant and the Republican ticket. Mr. Timothy Hall, who voted for General Washington and every successive President, and Isaac Harris, who voted for Thomas Jefferson.

Deacon Gilbert, of Davenport, Iowa, over one hundred years of age, voted a straight Republican ticket. After voting he was cheered by the crowd, when the old gentleman said: "Gentlemen, I voted twice for George Washington. He was the best man for the Presidency in his day. Now, I have voted for Gen. Grant—thank God that I have lived so long—whom I believe to be the best man for President in this day. He was instrumental in saving the Government which Washington founded."

POST ELECTION ITEMS.

Gov. Baker, of Ind., Gov. Geary, of Penn., and Hon. J. A. Griswold, late Republican candidate for Governor of New York, all decline to allow their names to be used for the United States Senatorship in their respective States.

The editor of the Omaha *Herald* offers to sell out his political interest in this country for a two cent stamp. There is reason to believe that this is more than his "interest" is worth. That ceased to exist when the rebellion went down.

Gen. Howard tells a good story of a planter, who assembled all his hands in the spring, and told them they must vote for the Democrats, or he would not employ them. The darkies waited until the cotton was whitening and then called on him and told him he must give his word to vote the Radical ticket or they would leave in a body. And he did it.

A drunken Democrat was arrested at Lowell, Mass., on complaint of his neighbors, Tuesday night. The officers found him seated at a table with

ILLINOIS ITEMS.

Shelbyville has prayer meetings in a whisky saloon.

The official majority for Grant in Madison county is 547.

Galesburg ladies have a "Mutual Improvement Society."

The Mt. Sterling (Ill.) *Record* (Democratic) is offered for sale.

A 2,200 pound bell has been elevated by the Baptist church at Galesburg.

The Winnebago county tax last year was $118,000. This year it is $50,610.

Alton boasts a family of a father and six sons, all of whom voted for Grant.

Jacksonville has a skating park, nearly completed, with dressing rooms, etc.

It is reported that two more daily papers will be started in Chicago before long.

Wild ducks are abundant in the Sangamon river and adjacent sloughs near Decatur.

A new bridge will be constructed at Rockton, spanning Rock river, at an early day.

The artesian well, at the woolen mills at Rushville, has reached the depth of 800 feet.

The total vote of Cook county, including Chicago, at the recent election, was 46,000.

Mr. Houghton, of the Galena *Gazette* closed up the fortieth year of his editorial life on Thursday.

The Daily *Union*, the twilight organ of the Jacksonville Democracy, is dead. No mourners.

The Morgan county Court House, at Jacksonville, is almost completed. It is a magnificent building.

Dr. Hugh L. Sutphin, a prominent citizen of Pike county, died at his home at Perry, a few days ago.

There are 1,170 inmates in the State Penitentiary at Joliet—more than can be comfortably accommodated.

The Illinois Horticultural Society will hold a meeting at Bunker Hill, Macoupin county, in December.

Virginia, Cass county, will be in railroad connection with St. Louis, by January next, via Jacksonville.

The majority for Gen. Moore, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Seventh District, is about 5,500.

About 50,000 letters are sent in a year from the Chicago post office, to the dead letter office at Washington.

O. O. Alexander, Esq., late Circuit Clerk of Champaign county, died on Thursday night last, of typhoid fever.

Forty thousand ties are being delivered along the line of the Peoria and Hannibal railroad, at forty cents per tie.

Young people of the Bunker Hill Baptist and Congregational Societies, hold union prayer meetings semi-weekly.

Illinois Wesleyan University is to have a new four-story building, 136 by 74 feet, to be one of the finest in the State.

The people of Morgan county rejected township organization last week, but those of Marion county adopted it.

There were received in Chicago, in October, 34,779 cattle, 162,273 hogs, and 27,358 sheep, a total of 221,410 animals.

Decatur will be lit with gas by the latter part of November. Workmen are now engaged in laying the connecting pipes.

David Foster, of Bagdad, Douglas county, blew out his brains with a shot gun last week. Cause pecuniary embarrassment.

The First National Bank of Alton, has presented $500 to the family of M. H. Filley, an account of whose murder has been published.

About one hundred and ten tons of coal per day are taken from South Shaft mine at Bloomington, but this does not near supply the local demand.

The business of the express companies at Bloomington, which three years since was $25,000 per annum, will now reach $75,000 to $100,000 per annum.

Chicago has 18 National Banks, with a capital stock of $5,450,000. The balance of the State has 70 National Banks with a capital stock of $6,620,000.

The office of Messrs. Hoppin & Ridgely, of Springfield, was entered by burglars on Monday night. The burglars didn't get anything for their trouble.

Last Saturday night the cellar of the residence of Mr. Martin, of Alton, was entered by burglars, and a clean sweep made of the provisions found therein.

A son of S. Isenberg, of Radnor, accidentally shot his little sister while he was playing with his father's revolver. The ball entered her left thigh.

A man was killed on the railway, last Monday evening, by a train, when near Eureka. He is supposed to have been a deaf beggar, who resided in Eureka.

The State Board of Education of Illinois, recommend and urge the pronunciation of the name of our State "the old fashioned way"—without pronouncing the s.

Work on the substructure of the new Island bridge, at Rock Island, is progressing rapidly. Nearly seven hundred men are engaged upon the various departments of the work.

Crude petroleum is reported to have been discovered in the bed of an old mill-pond at Buffalo Grove, Ogle county. The discoverer claims to have found veins of coal in the same locality.

A lunar rainbow was witnessed at Virginia, last Friday morning. It occupied about the same space and locality above the eastern horizon that the solar rainbow usually does in a midsummer evening. Its color was simple, and of a pale, dingy white.

The first instance of a Chicago pulpit being occupied by a female preacher occurred last Sunday in the Church of the Redeemer (Univer-

The motives of the railroad men for killing so many men—loco-motives.

If domestic infelicity drives men to sea, they should seek the Pacific Ocean.

A correspondent is curious to know how people will look in 1968. With their eyes, we fancy.

If nature abhors a vacuum, why does she permit so many empty-headed people to live?

The women who wear to excess the new fashionable head-gear are clearly chig-*non compos mentis.*

Somebody in describing a hat, adds that such are quite "unheard of." Wonder if they are un-felt?

"Pray, Madam, why did you name your old hen Macduff?" "Because, sir, I wanted her to lay on!"

Some of the personally most pleasant lawyers in this city bring the most cross actions in our courts.

The new moon reminds one of a giddy girl, because she is too young to show much reflection.

Can a woman with a cataract in her eye, and a waterfall on her head, be considered to have a picturesque face?

An orange-eating mermaid is a Sandwich Island curiosity, but here many a *mere-maid* does the same thing.

A baker has invented a new kind of yeast. It makes bread so light that a pound of it only weighs twelve ounces.

Why is it important for a physian to "keep his temper?" Because if he did not he would be apt to "lose his patients."

The difference between Eugenie and the deposed Queen of Spain is that one is a belle on a throne and the other Isabelle off.

The people of Indiana ought not, for the next year, to be without a supply of bread—they have elected a Baker Governor.

A naval officer named Moore, having presented his affianced with a golden anchor, a wag remarked that she had been *moored.*

"Blue hen's e gs" are advertised in the Newport papers; and a Washington street merchant placards "ebony ladies' ornaments."

Josh Billings says the man who wrote "I would not live alway, I ask not to stay," probably had never been urged sufficiently.

Brigham Young thinks he has succeeded in giving his theatre a "sacred character," but regrets that boys will whistle in the gallery.

An indignant orator at a recent political meeting, refuting an opponent, thundered: "Mr. Chairman, I scorn the allegation, and I defy the alligator."

Brigham Young says he would be willing to give up half his wives if he were certain they would get husbands who could "lead them to eternal salvation."

A cookery book has been published with the title, "What to do with the cold mutton," as if there was any necessity for such a book. On this subject, let any lady ask her cook, or, better still, the policeman on the beat.

I pressed her gentle form to me and whispered in her ear, "If, when I was far, far away, she'd drop for me a tear?" I paused for some cheering words, my throbbing heart to cool, and with her rosy lips she said, "Oh, Ike, you're sich a fool!"

ELECTION NIGHT.

Mr. Griu Chatterton, of McDonough county, was instantly killed by being thrown from his horse, on the 12th inst.

Capt. T. C. Meatyard, a well-known citizen of Rock Island, died at the residence of Gen. N. B. Buford, on Monday last.

Another skeleton was exhumed while excavating for a cellar at Peoria the other day—supposed to be that of an Indian.

The *Daily Democrat* printing office at Cairo has changed proprietors, and that paper will hereafter be published as a Republican organ.

The editor of the Aledo *Record* has received a turnip weighing seven pounds, and measuring two feet and one inch in circumference.

The work on the new railroad in Schuyler county is progressing. The route is being graded in the vicinity of Rushville, and ties are being distributed.

Vice President elect Colfax is to leave Washington immediately for the West, returning on the 19th inst., with his bride to occupy the same house he resided in last winter.

A contract for the construction of a bridge on the "Sal," in Pike county, on the road from Rockport to Louisiana, Mo., has been awarded to James Boothe at $6,000. It is to be 600 feet long.

The property known as the Berean College, near Jacksonville, consisting of about five acres of ground, with the college building thereon, has been donated to the "Institution of Protestant Deaconesses."

Mr. Wm. B. Saylor, of Rushville, Schuyler county, accidentally shot himself last Thursday. He threw off his coat to fight a man, and in dashing it to the ground a revolver exploded, and the bullet struck him in the abdomen and passed through to his shoulder. He lingered until the next morning and died in great agony.

21, notwithstanding a small increase in the Democratic majority in the total vote of the county in the past two years, growing out of the disgust of the Democracy with Andrew Johnson in 1866, which prevented a considerable number of them from going to the polls.

We believe that the recent election has been as free from fraudulent voting as any held in this city since the war, and the increased vote may be taken as a fair indication of the growth of population which, during the past two years, has been about 25 per cent.

The majorities for the leading candidates on the Democratic ticket this year have been as follows: for Seymour, 697; Eden (for Governor), 741; O'Brien (for Congress from the State-at-large), 756; Singleton (for Congress from the 4th District), 895. From this it will be seen that a considerable number of Democrats who voted for the Democratic candidates for State offices, "scratched" the Presidential ticket. Taking the vote for Governor and Congressman from the State-at-large as the basis of calculation, the Democratic majority in the county may be set down at about 750.

This analysis and comparison of votes furnishes ground for strong encouragement for the Republicans of Quincy and Adams county. Notwithstanding that the contest has been one of the most spirited known for years, and our opponents have been engaged in a life and death struggle, we have succeeded in reducing their majority, as compared with that of four years ago, 367 votes, and have kept it very nearly down to the standard of 1866, when Republicanism was at high tide and Democracy in its most demoralized condition.

For this result—a promise of certain victory yet to come—the Republicans of Adams county, next to the justice of their cause and the excellence of their national, State and local tickets, are indebted to the harmony, zeal and utter unselfishness with which not only the leaders of the party, but the rank and file engaged in the contest. Much credit is due to the County Central Committee, who, with its Chairman, Capt. U. H. Keath, were untiring and energetic in their efforts to win success. They were earnestly and energetically seconded and sustained by the local speakers and leaders of the party, but where all labored together so efficiently and so harmoniously it is impossible to specify more particularly, and it would be unjust to award exclusive credit to any. The result has demonstrated that the redemption of Quincy and Adams county is possible. Let this be the object of our future efforts.

Votes of Cities.

The following is the vote of the principal cities, nearly all the figures being official:

	Grant.	Seymour.	Total.
New York	41,121	108,026	156,946
Philadelphia	60,934	59,270	120,204
Chicago	22,622	17,257	39,879
Baltimore	9,102	21,553	30,655
Cincinnati	18,635	13,241	31,276
Boston	15,31	12,235	27,566
San Francisco	11,637	14,163	25,700
Buffalo	9,260	8,593	17,859
St. Louis	7,528	8,579	15,108
Albany	6,231	6,138	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	8,074	5,471	13,545
Detroit	6,008	6,444	12,3 2
Milwaukee	4,809	6,979	11,848
Rochester	5,406	5,147	10,553
Louisville	1,421	8,849	10,270
Troy	4,305	4,990	9,295
Indianapolis	4,931	3,654	8,584
Nashville	4,090	902	5,052
Memphis	4,818	2,552	7,870
Quincy	1,844	2,153	3,997
Peoria	1,912	1,525	3,434
Springfield	1,484	1,548	3,0 6
Alton	781	713	1,494
Madison	959	1,101	2,060

A CALL has been issued for a "State Temperance Convention," to be held at Bloomington, Illinois, on the 9th and 10th of December, for the purpose of uniting in a permanent organization those in favor of the temperance movement. The call does not state whether the movers contemplate political action, but implies that the Convention has for its object to secure the election to office more generally of temperance men. It is numerously signed by ministers and members of different churches, members of temperance organizations, etc.

GEN. GRANT'S course in declining a public demonstration at Washington will be universally approved by the true men of the nation, however much he may thereby have disappointed the office-seekers.

A MONTGOMERY special says that Alabama has certainly gone for Grant.

GRANT'S majority on the full official vote of Pennsylvania is 28,898.

official record, and enable them in the future to deny that Mr. Seymour was a candidate at all. It is with regret, therefore, that we see that certain Democratic papers are already taking ground against this timely suggestion. A Washington special to the Chicago *Times*, speaking of it as "an unpopular proposition," says:

About ten days ago, some officious persons in this city, who are after office, addressed letters to prominent Western and Southern Democrats, proposing that the electoral vote cast for Seymour should be thrown in the Electoral College for Grant, so as to make the latter's election unanimous. *No responses have been received to the letters, nor is there any prospect that there will be any.*

We appeal to our Democratic friends to "recognize the logic of events," though this would imply a confession of their utter disqualification for taking charge of the affairs of the Government. Now that resistance can no longer be of any avail, by all means let them repudiate their candidates at once, and make Grant's election unanimous. "Let us have peace!"

OFFICE-SEEKING.

One of the most hopeful results of the late Presidential election, is the emancipation of the new Administration from the despotism which office-seekers have been accustomed to maintain over a majority of its predecessors. Each successful candidate for the Presidency, the moment his election is assured, is made the victim of a continual stream of applications for office, coming not merely from those who have been long time supporters of the policy upon which he has been elected, but from those who are new converts or no converts at all. The writers, of course, for the most part, profess to be the especial champions and supporters of the policy which, it is supposed, will distinguish the new Administration, and claim to have rendered important service in securing its triumph before the people, but the apocryphal nature of a large proportion of such representations is well known to all but the most unsophisticated.

We see that the professional office-seekers have already commenced trying their arts upon Gen. Grant. On his arrival at Washington, a few days ago, he was met with a flood of this class of correspondence, at which almost any one else would have stood aghast. But the conqueror of Lee found means to "flank" his new enemies, as he flanked the enemies of his country on the march to Richmond. These missives were referred to the hands of a trusty member of his staff, and destroyed as soon as read. It is probable that not one of them came under the eyes of the individual for whom it was especially designed.

This is a good beginning. It is evidence that Gen. Grant does not intend to allow himself to be pestered to death, and the time which belongs to the nation taken up by the *genus* office-seeker. To make an application of one of Mr. Lincoln's stories, he evidently does not propose "to cross Fox river before he reaches it." "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof"; and of this class, pre-eminently, are the evils of office seeking. Let the mild, but taciturn and self-poised hero of Appomattox keep the professional office-seekers at bay, and he will have done much to commend his Administration to public confidence.

SOME of the Democratic papers which claimed before the election that the success of Gen. Grant would mark the death of the Republic and the establishment of an Empire, are now professing to chuckle immensely over the alleged fact that the Republican party have "no pledge from Gen. Grant." This is a mistake. Gen. Grant not only endorsed the Republican platform, but says that he will "have no policy of his own to enforce against the will of the people," and that he desires "that such a degree of peace and tranquillity shall exist in this country that a man may speak his mind in any part of our great land without molestation or hindrance." This is sound Republicanism, and is diametrically opposed to Copperhead Democracy. Beyond it the Republican party exacts no pledges, just as President Lincoln demanded no conditions of Gen. Grant, when the latter started on his triumphal march to Richmond.

THE Second Congressional District of Illinois is the banner Congressional District of the United States. It gave Gen. Farnsworth a majority of 14,418, an increase of 1,579 since 1866.

principles to Congress was sufficiently demonstrated by Mr. Johnson's career when any question of importance came up in Congress during the war; and the evil grows still greater when such a man becomes our representative abroad.

Mr. Johnson's ruling passions are vanity and love of "gab." Our English friends were prompt to detect this, and he had no sooner set foot on their shores than they at once laid siege to him, and, it must be confessed that, aided by his own dotage and their generous dinners, they have been perfectly successful. We have had an almost uninterrupted stream of talk ever since, which must begin to pall even on English ears, however grateful his compliments may be to the objects of them. Diplomatic toadyism and snobbery reached their climax at the Board of Trade dinner at Liverpool, when the representative of the great American nation, with sycophantic servility, sought and obtained an introduction to the man who, as an ally of the rebel cause, inflicted more injury upon American interests on the seas than all others combined. We may forgive the pirate Semmes for his participation in the rebellion, but the builder of the "Alabama" not only perpetrated a crime against the United States Government without any such apology (poor even as that was) as the rebels had, but, in aiding to carry on a piratical warfare against a Government with which his own was at peace, violated the English law likewise.

We are glad to see that some of the strictures which have been made on this side of the Atlantic upon Mr. Johnson's disgraceful conduct have reached him, but we are hopeless of any real amendment. He attempts to parry these criticisms, not by answering them directly, but by claiming that he has accomplished results in the settlement of the Alabama claims. But even in this the best intelligence we are able to obtain indicates that he has largely exaggerated the actual results. Whatever has been accomplished has evidently followed from the negotiations of Mr. Adams for the past few years, and the demand of a large branch of the Liberal party of England for a settlement of these claims on a just basis. But even this is merely preparatory to the actual settlement which is yet to come, and which will be subject to the revision of the two Governments. It is doubtful whether any representative could have accomplished less, anxious as the English Government was both on account of interest and honor, to settle these claims as speedily as posiible. Certainly, no one could have done less and brought more dishonor upon his own nation at the same time; and we hail with satisfaction the announcement that the stewardship of our toadying misrepresentative will soon be brought to an end.

GEN. BUTLER has written a letter to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* giving assurance of his friendship to the true interests of the South, and avowing his readiness to labor for its prosperity and regeneration. There is nothing in these declerations inconsistent with his record in the service of the Union, though the manner of making them looks somewhat like coquetting with the rebels. The Louisville paper declares its readiness to spike its guns and join with Gen. Butler, if he manifests a disposition to carry out his professions in good faith.

THE Chicago *Times* has taken up the cudgels in defence of Reverdy Johnson, our toadying Minister to England, notwithstanding his vote in favor of the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery and his spasmodic support of the Administration during the war. Mr. Johnson's servile sycophancy in his treatment of the friends of the rebel cause in England, has evidently won the admiration of the *Times* in such a manner as to compensate for his occasional acts of a different character.

THE threatened Republican revolution in France has been the subject of a consultation in the French Cabinet, and precautions are being taken against it. Napoleon promises greater freedom to the press on consideration of its support of the Government.

ALABAMA is conceded to have gone for Grant by 2,500 majority, notwithstanding rebel frauds and terrorism in certain counties.

and public attention was not called to it. For these reasons thousands in such counties failed to vote for or against the proposition; but as the existing Constitution requires that a majority of the whole number of votes cast at the election shall be necessary to carry the measure, a blank ballot on this question counted just as much against the proposition as if the word "against" had been upon it. The Democracy, wherever organized on this question, were arrayed against it for the reason that, as parties now stand in the State, they were hopeless of securing a majority in the Convention and anticipated that a new Constitution, if formed, would be in harmony with the progressive spirit of the age.

We believe that if the distinct issue were presented to the whole people of Illinois to-day, there would be a large majority in favor of a revision of the Constitution; but as the matter now stands, we shall have to live under the existing Constitution for several years to come, imperfect as that instrument confessedly is and badly suited as it is to the development of the resources and to the stimulation of the growth of the State.

VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The following is the full vote of Pennsylvania, as officially reported:

For Grant	342,280
For Seymour	318,382
Grant's majority	28,898
Total vote	656,662

Four years ago the vote stood:

For Lincoln	296,381
For McClellan	276,316
Lincoln's majority	20,065
Total vote	572,697
Increased vote in four years	82,965

The Republican majority in October was 9,677, which shows a gain of 18,221 votes for Grant. Most of the frauds perpetrated in October were prevented in November, which accounts for half the majority—the Republican gain in Philadelphia alone being over 5,000.

THE returns from Louisiana show some curious facts. In one Parish, where 472 whites and 1,998 blacks were registered last year, Grant received *one* vote and Seymour 1,635. In Caddo, where the registry stood 2,987 blacks to 777 whites, Grant gets one vote and Seymour 2,895. St. Mary, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, and other Parishes show similar figures. But St. Landry, the scene of the late rebel massacre, goes the whole hog, casting 4,800 votes for Seymour and none for Grant, though 3,102 blacks were registered in that Parish last year. It would seem that much as the Southern rebels object to colored suffrage, they do not object to voting for the negro. Only a community overwhelmingly Democratic would be equal to such frauds.

The New Orleans *Bee* thinks that the great mistake of the recent campaign was that Gen. Grant was not from the first the chief of the Democratic party, as "the only man in the Government who was friendly to the Southern people."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

And the great mistake of the Southern Democracy at the beginning of the war was, that they ranged themselves on the side of the rebellion instead of the Union. If they had done the latter, there would have been no rebellion, because there was nobody to rebel. They found out their mistake when they were conquered in the field, and they now make a similar discovery after sustaining defeat at the ballot-box. When will they grow wise enough to comprehend their own interests?

THE rural Republican journals of New York are discussing the project of dividing the State, setting off New York City and county, and the counties of Richmond, Kings, Queens and Suffolk as a separate commonwealth, as a means of relieving the rest of the State from the unchecked fraud and corruption which prevails around the city. It would be well if this could be done and those Democratic Sodoms, New York and Brooklyn, left to fester in their own rottenness and corruption, instead of overflowing, as now, upon the rest of the State.

THE Catholic Church is threatened with startling innovations. A cable dispatch announces that at a meeting of French Bishops and Cardinals at Rome, a proposition was introduced to repeal the canon concerning the celibacy of the clergy and allowing them to marry—also to abolish the Latin liturgy and substitute the language of the nation in which the service is performed.

ed by extending the area of slavery while that institution existed, and the large number of desperate adventurers to be found in Southern cities ready to engage in anything which promised profit or adventure. While their bases of operations were generally at New Orleans and Mobile, where public sentiment assisted to shield the leaders from detection and arrest, the populations of New York and other Northern cities have contributed large numbers of recruits. Indeed, they have been recruited almost entirely from the cities whose populations include the largest proportion of the idle and the desperate. The projectors generally profess to be governed by a desire to emancipate the countries against which their expeditions are planned, from monarchical rule, and to "extend the area of freedom," but their character and acts invariably prove that their real object is plunder and personal aggrandizement.

Taking advantage of the present disorganized condition of the Spanish Government and the insurrectionary movements now in progress in Cuba, it seems to be settled beyond question that a new project is on now on foot against that Island. The prime movers in the scheme, who are for the most part Central American "fillibusters," are believed to be in intimate communication with the insurgents in Cuba, to whom they are giving encouragement and promises of substantial support. The scheme is said to contemplate the raising of 3,000 men at New Orleans, who will be under the lead of Gen. Henningsen, of Nicaragua fame, or the rebel Gen. Hayes. It is also represented to include a contingent of 2,500 men from New York, and another of 800 from Boston. The New York branch of the scheme is said to be under the direction of a Col. Gibbons, also a Nicaragua patriot, who claims to have alread recruited more men than he wants. It is given out that the different branches of this expedition are already provided with arms and ammunition, and have completed arrangements for sailing for the coast of Cuba within the next fifteen or twenty days. Their movements are conducted with a degree of openness implying confidence that they will not be interfered with by the Government. It is hardly probable, however, that an Administration which was so prompt to arrest the Fenian invasion of Canada, will permit an expedition to sail from these shores against one of the dependencies of a nation with whom we are at peace, and especially which has made such remarkable progress in Liberal Government as Spain has done within the past few weeks. It is highly probable that Cuba will be annexed to the United States within the next few years—under present conditions, with a Liberal Government at Madrid, this is more likely to occur with the consent of the Spanish nation than at any other period—but it is doubtful whether this result will be attained by a hostile demonstration against the Island. On the contrary, we believe our true policy in our intercourse with the present Spanish Government is emphatically a peaceful one. It may be discovered in the end that that Government is not so helpless as supposed, and between that and our own Government, the expedition is likely to "come to grief."

THE Hannibal (Mo.) *Courier* calls in question the statement of a Chicago paper that Senator Henderson has secured twenty of the newly elected members of the State Legislature, giving him the balance of power between his party opponents and the Democrats. It says: "If Mr. Henderson can command twenty of the newly elected members of the General Assembly, they certainly do not hail from North Missouri—nor any portion of them."

THERE has not been a day since Douglas was defeated in the presidential election, when the Democratic party was so strong, defiant, and hopeful as it is to-day.—*Chicago Times.*

Nor a day when it was more thoroughly and justly defeated, if we except Vicksburg and Appomattox.

A PRESCRIPTION FOR BABIES.—A lady being asked for a receipe for whooping cough, for little twin patients, copied by mistake something referring to the pickling of onions, which said: "If not too young skin them pretty closely. Immerse in scalding water, sprinkle plentifully with salt, and leave them for a week in strong brine."

MISSOURI CONGRESSMEN.

The following is a list of the Congressmen elect in Missouri—Republicans in Roman, Democrats in *Italics:*

1st District—*Erastus Wells.*
2d District—A. Finklenburg.
3d District—*J. R. McCormick.*
4th District—S. H. Boyd.
5th District—S. S. Burdett.
5th District—(vacancy) J. D. Stover.
6th District—*James Shields.*
7th District—J. F. Asper.
8th District—J. F. Benjamin.
9th District—*W. F. Switzler.*

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following table gives the names of the United States Senators whose terms of office expire on March 4, with the names of their successors, so far as chosen. (Democrats italic:)

States.	Retiring Senators.	New Senators.
California	John Conness	*Eugene Casserly.*
Connecticut	*James Dixon*	W. A. Buckingham
Delaware	*James A. Bayard*	*A Democrat.*
Indiana	*Thomas A. Hendricks*	A Republican.
Maine	Lot. M. Morrill	A Republican.
Massachusetts	Charles Sumner	A Republican
Maryland	**Thos. A. Hamilton*	*J. A. Hamilton.*
Michigan	Zachariah Chandler	A Republican.
Minnesota	Alexander Ramsey	A Republican.
Missouri	John B. Henderson	A Republican
Nebraska	Thomas W. Tipton	A Republican.
Nevada	William M. Stewart	A Republican
New Jersey	F. T. Frelinghuysen	*A Democrat.*
New York	Edwin D. Morgan	A Republican.
Ohio	Benjamin F. Wade	*A. G. Thurman.*
Pennsylvania	*Chas. R. Buckalew*	A Republican.
Rhode Island	William Sprague	William Sprague.
Tennessee	*David T. Patterson*	W. G. Brownlow.
Vermont	George F. Edmunds	Geo. F. Edmunds.
West Virginia	P. G. Van Winkle	A Republican.
Wisconsin	*James R. Doolittle*	A Republican.

It will be seen that the Republicans gain five Senators, and the Democracy three—a net Republican gain of two.

VOTE OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

The following are given as the full official returns for this (the Fourth) Congressional District, and are probably correct:

	Hawley.	Singleton.
Adams	4,638	5,553
Hancock	3,587	3,698
Henderson	1,302	1,040
Mercer	2,067	1,393
Rock Island	2,823	1,916
Warren	2,802	1,022
Total	17,269	15,547

Hawley's majority, 1,722; Harding's, in 1866, 2,561; in 1864, 806.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. Johnson Drawing it Rather Strongly—Another Statement Concerning the Negotiation.

London (Nov. 10) Special to the New York Herald.

Minister Reverdy Johnson's statement that the difficulties between England and America in regard to the Alabama claims are ended, is regarded as too strong, and entirely unwarranted by the present aspect of the high authorities in interest. No arbitrator has been selected, and Minister Johnson and Lord Stanley have agreed only that both Governments shall choose arbitrators to decide the extent of England's liability for the depredations of the Alabama and her right to recognize the Confederates as belligerents. In the event of the liability question being decided adverse to the American view, all claims drop, and if otherwise, each Government appoints two Commissioners, who jointly choose a fifth to act as President. The Governments jointly appoint a Secretary, each paying half of his salary. The duties of the Commissioners shall be to examine separately each claim of the two countries. At Minister Johnson's own suggestion, the Commission is to meet in London, because, as he says, most of the evidence, documentary and verbal, will be found here. The statement in the *Times*, that it had been agreed the arbitrator be a European King, by which it means, more definitely, King William of Prussia, and that the United States have decided not to press the question of the right of England to recognize the rebellion, are manifestly incorrect. I am authorized to state that the Government will jointly select the arbitrator, and the question of recognition will form the principal subject of arbitration. The character of these negotiations has caused considerable dissatisfaction among influential citizens representing the Englishmen friendly to the loyal Americans during the war. On the one hand it is said the Tories have been using Minister Johnson for political purposes, and on the other, that the rebels have been using the Tories for their own purposes.

[Washington (Nov. 11) Special to the Chicago Republican.]

DISSATISFACTION WITH JOHNSON—HIS RECALL AGITATED.

There has been considerable anxiety manifested at the State Department during to-day, as to the truth of the cable dispatches announcing that Minister Johnson and Lord Stanley had agreed on a basis of settlement of the Alabama claims. The fact is not concealed that if the reported statements are true, Minister Johnson has gone far beyond his instructions, and allowed the United States Government to be presented in a false position, which error will at once be rectified by this Government, and implied instructions given to the American Minister not to go farther in his concessions than ex-Minister Adams proposed to do. Already the protest made by the American press against the conduct of Reverdy Johnson in extending a cordial welcome to Laird and others has invaded the musty air of the State Department with apparently some effect.

A prominent official of that department states, to-day, enough to justify the belief that Minister Johnson's recall has been thought of by Seward, if not actually and seriously considered.

dragged a hundred and fifty yards, inflicting terrible wounds upon his head, from which he was insensible at latest dates.

A dispute occurred over a game of cards at St. Joseph, on Friday last, in which a Mr. Hovey was shot at three or four times, and afterwards beaten over the head with a revolver by a Cheyenne bully going by the name of "Doc."

The Missouri standard for a bushel of oats is thirty-five pounds; that of Illinois thirty-two pounds to the bushel. The Board of Trade of St. Louis have recently adopted the Illinois standard, thus making the Illinois and St. Louis markets uniform.

A statement of the progress of the Iron Mountain road is published. Only thirty miles of grading remain to be completed, and five months will finish the tunnels and bridges. Fifty miles of road from Belmont north is complete, and trains will commence thereon Monday.

The axle of a freight car on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was broken near Brookfield on Thursday morning last, causing considerable delay to trains. The car had been dragged nearly a mile after the accident before it was discovered, causing considerable damage to the road bed.

PERSONAL.

Frank Pierce was carried to the polls at Concord, being unable to walk.

Gen. Lew Wallace is proposed for the United States Senate, by the Lebanon, Ind., *Patriot.*

The oldest man in England has died, aged 112 years. "Her Majesty's bounty" allowed him $25 a year for the past five years.

Jesse Atwood, of Newport, Me., is ninety years old. On Tuesday last he voted for Grant. In 1796 he voted for John Adams.

In Ward Two, in Boston, there were two old-time votes cast for General Grant and the Republican ticket. Mr. Timothy Hall, who voted for General Washington and every successive President, and Isaac Harris, who voted for Thomas Jefferson.

Deacon Gilbert, of Davenport, Iowa, over one hundred years of age, voted a straight Republican ticket. After voting he was cheered by the crowd, when the old gentleman said: "Gentlemen, I voted twice for George Washington. He was the best man for the Presidency in his day. Now, I have voted for Gen. Grant—thank God that I have lived so long—whom I believe to be the best man for President in this day. He was instrumental in saving the Government which Washington founded."

POST ELECTION ITEMS.

Gov. Baker, of Ind., Gov. Geary, of Penn., and Hon. J. A. Griswold, late Republican candidate for Governor of New York, all decline to allow their names to be used for the United States Senatorship in their respective States.

The editor of the Omaha *Herald* offers to sell out his political interest in this country for a two cent stamp. There is reason to believe that this is more than his "interest" is worth. That ceased to exist when the rebellion went down.

Gen. Howard tells a good story of a planter, who assembled all his hands in the spring, and told them they must vote for the Democrats, or he would not employ them. The darkies waited until the cotton was whiteuing and then called on him and told him he must give his word to vote the Radical ticket or they would leave in a body. And he did it.

A drunken Democrat was arrested at Lowell, Mass., on complaint of his neighbors, Tuesday night. The officers found him seated at a table, with a large potato in front of him, four or five candles sticking in it, at his right hand a bottle of whisky, and at his left a tumbler. They asked him what he was about, and he replied in maudlin tones, "An I'm houlding a wake over Seymour!"

Suffrage by Constitutional Amendment.

[Washington (Nov. 10) Special to the New York Tribune.]

One of the first measures that will be introduced into Congress on its assembling in December, will be a Constitutional Amendment providing for the regulation of suffrage throughout the United States. A bill will go through without a doubt, and the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States being Republican, the amendment will be ratified, and the question of suffrage settled forever. A prominent member of Congress who attended the session to-day has already prepared such an amendment in the shape of a bill, which he will introduce on the first day of the session.

More Signs of Democratic Dissolution.

[Washington (Nov. 11) special to the Chicago Tribune.]

The Democrats have resolved to disband all their political clubs in this city, and are trying to form a permanent organization to oppose the Radicals, and sustain Grant if he pursues a Conservative course. At a meeting last evening, one of the Democratic Aldermen dolefully recounted his views, the chief of which seemed to be that he had to sit alongside of an African in the Council Chamber. He said this person had frequently called him to order, but he had not yet condescended to reply, for the reason that he did not think the fellow had the right to hold an office.

the Seventh District, is about 5,500.

About 50,000 letters are sent in a year from the Chicago post office, to the dead letter office at Washington.

G. O. Alexander, Esq., late Circuit Clerk of Champaign county, died on Thursday night last, of typhoid fever.

Forty thousand ties are being delivered along the line of the Peoria and Hannibal railroad, at forty cents per tie.

Young people of the Bunker Hill Baptist and Congregational Societies, hold union prayer meetings semi-weekly.

Illinois Wesleyan University is to have a new four-story building, 136 by 74 feet, to be one of the finest in the State.

The people of Morgan county rejected township organization last week, but those of Marion county adopted it.

There were received in Chicago, in October, 34,779 cattle, 162,278 hogs, and 27,358 sheep, a total of 224,410 animals.

Decatur will be lit with gas by the latter part of November. Workmen are now engaged in laying the connecting pipes.

David Foster, of Bagdad, Douglas county, blew out his brains with a shot gun last week. Cause pecuniary embarrassment.

The First National Bank of Alton, has presented $500 to the family of M. H. Filley, an account of whose murder has been published.

About one hundred and ten tons of coal per day are taken from South Shaft mine at Bloomington, but this does not near supply the local demand.

The business of the express companies at Bloomington, which three years since was $25,000 per annum, will now reach $75,000 to $100,000 per annum.

Chicago has 13 National Banks, with a capital stock of $5,450,000. The balance of the State has 70 National Banks with a capital stock of $6,620,000.

The office of Messrs. Hopple & Ridgely, of Springfield, was entered by burglars on Monday night. The burglars didn't get anything for their trouble.

Last Saturday night the cellar of the residence of Mr. Martin, of Alton, was entered by burglars, and a clean sweep made of the provisions found therein.

A son of S. Isenberg, of Radnor, accidentally shot his little sister while he was playing with his father's revolver. The ball entered her left thigh.

A man was killed on the railway, last Monday evening, by a train, when near Eureka. He is supposed to have been a deaf beggar, who resided in Eureka.

The State Board of Education of Illinois, recommend and urge the pronunciation of the name of our State "the old fashioned way"—without pronouncing the s.

Work on the substructure of the new Island bridge, at Rock Island, is progressing rapidly. Nearly seven hundred men are engaged upon the various departments of the work.

Crude petroleum is reported to have been discovered in the bed of an old mill-pond at Buffalo Grove, Ogle county. The discoverer claims to have found veins of coal in the same locality.

A lunar rainbow was witnessed at Virginia, last Friday morning. It occupied about the same space and locality above the eastern horizon that the solar rainbow usually does in a midsummer evening. Its color was simple, and of a pale, dingy white.

The first instance of a Chicago pulpit being occupied by a female preacher occurred last Sunday in the Church of the Redeemer, (Universalist,) where the Rev. Mrs Chapin, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, addressed very large audiences in the morning and evening with considerable effect.

Capt. Richard S. Barry, of Pekin, left home last Saturday for a hunt. He did not return that night and the next morning his gun was discovered leaning against a tree on the bank of the "Lake of the Woods." His hat was floating near by. A search of the water was made, and the lifeless body discovered.

A decision has been rendered by the Circuit Court of Henry county, Illinois, to the effect that a Judge cannot pass sentence of death for murder under the law of 1867, unless a jury shall have so directed. In a case where a party indicted for murder had plead guilty there was nothing for a jury to determine, and hence the death penalty could not be inflicted.

William McIntosh was arrested on Friday, at Centralia, for alleged complicity in the murder of his father-in-law, at Robinson's Landing, Mo., last July. A short time ago his brother was shot while in the act of committing a robbery in Missouri, and before dying, made a confession of his own misdeeds, and implicated his brother William in the murder at Robinson's.

A man going by the name of J. L. Robertson, who has been representing himself to be connected with the Missouri *Republican*, purchased $317 worth of liquors of Mueller & Co., at Springfield, on Wednesday, for which he gave a check for $267 on the First National Bank of that city and a draft on Geo. Knapp & Co. Having no funds in bank, the fraud was detected, but he was suffered to depart without the goods.

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The Weekly Whig

—AND—

REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1868.

THANKSGIVING.

Proclamations by the Governors of Illinois and Missouri.

BY RICHARD J. OGLESBY, GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

Time goes on, and nations prosper. The world is steadily advancing in all that makes the people wiser and better. We feel the inspiration of progress when a noble act is performed.

This nation has done well. Our State participates in the glories of the Union, and breathes freer, because liberty is assured to all the people.

Multiplied blessings are poured down upon us, and generous prosperity is about us.

"How excellent is Thy loving kindness, O God therefore the children of men put their trust under the shadow of Thy wings."

Let us have peace.

Let Thursday, the 26th day of November, A. D. 1868, be set apart and kept as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God.

In testimony whereof I have set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Illinois to be affixed. Done at Springfield, this 12th day of November, A. D. 1868.

RICHARD J. OGLESBY.

By the Governor,
SHARON TYNDALE, Secretary of State

BY THOMAS C. FLETCHER, GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI.

The year now drawing to a close has brought countless blessings to us as a people. I observe the sanctions of custom, and hereby designate and appoint Thursday, the 26th day of the present month, as a day of devout remembrance and general thanksgiving.

Assembled in reunited families as cherished homes and in our places of public worship, let us recall with gratitude all the goodness of God and heartily thank him; That the peace of the State has been preserved; that the harvests have been generally abundant; that prosperity has attended every department of the pursuits of industry; that arts and sciences have progressed, and our educational, benevolent and religious organizations and institutions have prospered and grown in power and usefulness; that honest labor has in all vocations of life been fully rewarded, that a just and free government is better understood and more fully appreciated by us; that our population and wealth as a state have largely increased; that we have advanced in all the elements of a progressive civilization, and that a spirit of Christian charity and good will toward each other is steadily growing among the people.

On the day of our thanksgiving and praise to our Heavenly Father for all his mercies toward us, let us not forget the poor and suffering. Renewing our devotion to the honor and welfare of Missouri, let us reverently pray God to make us, as a State and as a nation, yet more truly a free, united and happy people.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Missouri, at the city of Jefferson, this 4th day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

THOMAS C FLETCHER.

By the Governor,
FRANCIS RODMAN Secretary of State.

LARCENY EXTRAORDINARY.

The story of "the man who stole a meeting house" has long since passed into history, but his exploit was insignificant compared with what the Democratic party are now attempting to do. In 1865, one of its tools having removed President Lincoln, by assassination, this party set about trying to steal his successor, who had been elected on Republican principles and (whether fortunately or unfortunately for the Republican party, is somewhat doubtful) succeeded. A year later they attempted a wholesale larceny of Union soldiers by the "arm-in-arm movement" at Philadelphia, but this was only partially successful. Their next attempt was upon Gen. Grant, whom they desired, in their extremity, to use as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Here they met with a repulse which, for a time, demoralized their forces. The hero of Vicksburg and Appomattox had no intention of surrendering to the men whom he had conquered in the field, and his foiled assailants were compelled to accept such inferior material as Seymour and Blair. Not entirely discouraged, however, they turned their arts upon the Chief Justice and, for the time at least, were more successful through the cheap agency of two or three fractional votes given to him for the Presidency in the New York Convention. Their object was partially attained when they succeeded in compromising the position of Mr. Chase so far as to strip him of all political influence, but it utterly failed in drawing any portion of the Republican party into the ranks of the Democracy, which was the main object.

But the resources of the Democracy, when larceny is the object, seem to be unbounded. Notwithstanding the amount of villification which they heaped upon the Republican candidate for the Presidency during the canvass, they are now engaged in a zealous effort to capture Gen. Grant, just as they captured his predecessor three years ago. No degree of humiliation seems to be sufficient to deter them from this undertaking. On the contrary, they are proving their capacity to eat any amount of "humble pie," provided only Gen. Grant will consent to repudiate the principles on which he was elected, and become their supple and subservient tool. How hopeless is there scheme is fully proved by his endorsement of the Republican platform at the time of his nomination, and his whole record during the war, backed, as both are, by his support and execution of the Reconstruction acts.

But the larceny of Presidents is not the only feat which the Democracy shown their capacity for. Their leading journals are now filled with confessions of the blunders, frauds and infidelity to principle which have marked the history of their party for the past eight years, and they evince a willingness even to steal the very principles of the party against which they have warred during all that time. The only questions are, does the road to success lie in this direction, and is such a scheme possible? For the sake of success, they are willing to confess that they have been faithless to the in-

DEATH-BED REPENTANCE.

The Chicago *Times*, of a recent date, contains an article on "The Democratic Minority," which is exceedingly suggestive as a confession of Democratic errors of policy during the past few years. It confesses that the Democracy have made a serious mistake in occupying the attitude of a mere opposition party, and, now that they have gained a little strength in Congress, it strongly urges the adoption of a positive policy. It says:

> They (the Democracy) have been impelled too generally by the idea of opposing everything which the dominant party favored, and apparently for no better reason than because the dominant party favored it. "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" they have asked; and, without taking the trouble to examine whether the thing be good or bad, they have voted "No." No party in the world ever won popular sympathy on that unreasoning monosyllable. None ever deserved to. Indiscriminate hostility to, and denunciation of anything and everything that somebody else may propose, without candid and honest examination of its merits, never failed to gain for an individual the detestation of the majority among his acquaintances. Such a person is always without influence. It is the same with parties and their representatives.

This is a faithful picture of the Democratic party ever since the dominant wing of that party joined in rebellion to unseat a President constitutionally chosen by the people, and to subvert the Government. The only excuse given by the *Times* for this confessed folly is, that its party was so contemptibly feeble that it seemed "useless" for it "to say anything," and it frankly confesses that "it would have been better, sometimes, if they had not said anything." This confession is all the more valuable, considering that the *Times* was itself most zealous during the war in this opposition policy, which it now acknowledges has proved so signal a failure.

The time for this negative policy, the *Times* maintains, has passed, and it now says:

> It is suggested that Democratic Representatives shall henceforward abandon the policy which, while proposing nothing, opposes everything that any other body proposes, and *gives no honest reason for anything.* What further use is there to fight in a direction where further *defeat must be certain and inevitable?* Why, for example, seek to prevent the execution of the Radical "reconstruction" acts? Why talk about State rights or Federal intervention? Why stand back and hurl the epithet "unconstitutional" at measures and doctrines which *the people have already passed upon and approved?* Is this the business of statesmen? Is this the way to win popular favor?

All this is pertinent and much of it is true. But, foolish as it confessedly is, this has been the business of the Democratic party for years past. Now, the *Times* suggests that its party shall "go forward, not backward;" that it shall "examine all questions that arise, not in the light of past events or of existing prejudices, but with thoughtful and earnest consideration of the future;" that it shall "prove its own honest purpose to do right by approving of whatever is right, though it be proposed by a foe, as earnestly as if it had been proposed by a friend;" that it shall "not commit the folly of further indulgence in mere negative denunciation," but "establish its claim to popular confidence by deserving it." On general principles, this is good advice, but it is too general and indefinite to indicate clearly what policy the *Times* would propose. Whither is it driving? Is it merely attempting, in a more cautious manner than two years ago, to open the way for a revival of its policy of "impartial suffrage?"

The essence of all this is, that the Democratic party has met with defeat in the advocacy of a certain set of principles—or more correctly, in its opposition to the principles of the Republican party—and it is merely proposed to seek for success in another direction. There is not even a suggestion of principle in the whole business? It is a mere time-serving game for political success. It implies that the Democratic party shall accept any principles, not excepting those of the Republican party which it has most bitterly opposed, if success is to be found in that direction. Such a course may be a vindication of the Republican party, but it would be an impeachment of the sagacity and honesty of the people to suppose that they will repudiate a party which has proved itself faithful to principle under the most trying circumstances in which the nation has ever been placed, for another which proposes, at best, merely to assume some ground—it is not stated what—from motives of expediency. Such "death-bed repentance" comes too late to rescue the Democratic party from the infamy which it has so richly merited by its betrayal of the interests of the people in the past.

THE Quincy *Herald*, apparently jealous of the success which has attended the WHIG for years past, and especially since it passed into present hands, with its usual enterprise, is devoting a large share of its valuable space daily, to an imaginary

AMENDING THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

It being pretty well settled that the proposition for calling a Convention to revise the State Constitution has been nominally rejected at the recent election, a discussion has already commenced in reference to the policy which shall be pursued in order to remedy the acknowledged defects of our organic law. The Chicago *Tribune* revives a proposition which it urged with considerable zeal two years ago, to have the Legislature proceed to call a Convention at an early day, to be chosen, say at the spring elections, ignoring the provision of the Constitution requiring previous submission of the question to a vote of the people. "In case the Convention was rejected," it is argued, "the election of delegates would go for nought." But, if the vote of the people should be favorable to a Convention, the substance of the argument is, this would, for the time being, supersede the provision of the Constitution prescribing another mode of calling a Convention, because the people are superior to and the creators of the Constitution itself.

This mode unquestionably has strong arguments in its favor, and, we believe, has been sustained by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of New York and perhaps one or two others, besides being supported by able writers on constitutional law. Yet in the face of the recent decision of the people, which is at least nominally against a Convention (if that should be the result of the official canvass), we think it would scarcely comport with the honor and dignity of a Legislature, elected at the same time that decision was made, to proceed in direct violation of it. Better submit to some temporary inconvenience from the Constitution, confessedly imperfect as it now is, rather than exercise a questionable power in the effort to secure its amendment.

It will scarcely be denied, we think, that a large majority of the people of the State are in favor of a revision of the Constitution, and a very large majority of the votes actually cast (amounting to nearly 100,000) were in its favor; but the proposition failed through the indifference or negligence of those who failed to vote upon it. Their decision, therefore, according to the letter of the Constitution—however may be the case according to its spirit—is against amendment by a Convention at the present time. This decision, however, does not prevent the Legislature from proceeding to amend the Constitution in the second mode provided by that instrument—viz: by the adoption of amendments by a two-thirds vote, which, if they shall pass the next General Assembly by a majority, and are then ratified by the people, shall become a part of the Constitution. In this we have no reference to the suffrage question, as we believe that will be taken out of the range of State politics by Congressional action at an early day. Let the next Legislature address itself to the work of amending the Constitution by the constitutional means in its power—even if the Convention proposition should be resubmitted two years hence—by taking up that feature in which amendment is most imperatively needed, and we believe that it will have done all that the people require and the exigencies of the case demand.

HOW TO SECURE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES.

The Louisiana Democracy have shown themselves masters of the art of securing large Democratic majorities, leaving no doubt of their qualifications to teach their friends in the North. The following from the New Orleans *Republican* indicates how the thing was done:

> "SHREVEPORT, Nov. 3.—Shreveport gives Seymour and Blair, 1,122; Grant and Colfax, 1. M. Ryan, for Congress, 1,111 majority. Caddo parish will give about 2,300 majority for Seymour and Blair. Bossier parish is reported almost unanimous for Seymour and Blair.—*Telegram.*"
>
> "We are authoritively informed that during the past month about one hundred negroes were murdered in each of the parishes. We presume the election was a *quiet* one."

The "repeaters" and other fraudulent voters in New York will be ashamed of themselves, when they see how they were outdone by their brethren in New Orleans. Issuing fraudulent naturalization papers, though a very efficient mode of securing Democratic majorities, is evidently not the most successful. Southern rebels understand the matter much better. They have merely to assassinate a hundred negroes in a Parish, and their work is done. No one will dare openly go to the polls and cast his vote for a Republican candidate. The Democracy are left to do all the voting, and this they seem to have done, both for themselves and their enemies.

The Congressmen chosen by the rebels who took possession of the polls in Louisiana and drove away both white and black Republican voters, will present themselves to do

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

The following is a list, nearly complete, of members of the next Missouri Legislature:

Republicans in Roman, Democrats in Italics.

SENATE.

Dist.	Elected.	Dist.	Holding over.
1	M G Roseberry	2	Thomas Darbine
2	*Jas H Birch, Jr*	4	George W Elwell
3	Wm B Rogers	6	Wm A Shelton
7	*Thos B Reed*	8	Isham B Dodson
9	*Jas S Rollins*	10	Theodore Bruere
11	*Thos M Carroll*	12	Eugene Williams
13	C S Brown	14	Minor T Graham
15	W H Blodgett	16	J B Clark, Sr
17	Llewellyn Davis	18	John M Filler
19	S W Headlee	20	W C Human
21	D A Waters	22	Ellis G Evans
23	*John H Morse*	26	David S Conran
24	*Thomas Essex*	18	George W Boardman
25	*T J O Morrison*	30	John S Cavender
27	Jas H Todd	32	George H Rea
29	Louis Gottschalk	34	Stephen Ridgely
31	*Joseph Brown*		
33	*Henry J Spaunhorst*		

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adair	A L Gibbs
Andrew	E S Davis.
Atchison	John W Enoch.
Audrain	John D McFarlane.
Barry	A Lie.
Barton	O H Walser.
Bates	T S Benefiel.
Benton	J H Bohn.
Bollinger	John H Dolle.
Boone	*Tyre G Harris.*
"	F T Russell.
Buchanan	Samuel Hays.
"	Oscar Kirkham.
Butler	(*A Democrat.*)
Caldwell	—— Johnson.
Callaway	*Andrew E Brown.*
Camden	G W L Mitchell.
Carroll	Doubtful.
Carter	(A Republican.)
Cape Girardeau	Henry Bruehl
Cass	*Hamilton Gamble.*
Cedar	*Samuel L Smith.*
Chariton	*Lucius Salisbury.*
Christian	T W Alfred.
Clarke	Asa F Healey.
Clay	*Wm G Garth*
Clinton	*John M McMichael.*
Cole	J F McKernan.
Cooper	Daniel Clark.
"	D K Steele.
Crawford	William Key.
Dade	W K Pyle
Dallas	James Southard
Daviess	J L Powell
DeKalb	Newton P Howe
Douglas	(A Republican)
Dent	*Lewis Hoffmeister*
Dunklin	*E P Albert*
Franklin	Wing
Franklin	R P Denny
Gasconade	G Rich
Gentry	C C Byrne
Greene	H O Mullings
Greene	L A Roundtree
Grundy	J B Freeman
Harrison	T D Neal
Henry	Wm H McLane
Hickory	Wm L Snidow
Holt	John H Glenn
Howard	*L A Brown*
Howell	(A Republican)
Iron	C R Peck
Jackson	*S S Neeley*
Jasper	J Morris Young
Jefferson	—— *Burns*
Johnson	N B Klaine
Knox	Anthony Perry
Laclede	Thos H Jones
Lafayette	*Cornelius J Miller*
Lafayette	August Bleckman
Lawrence	Samuel B Roberts
Lewis	*F L Marchand*
Lincoln	R T Gladney
Linn	T S Stauber
Livingston	Robert S Moore
Macon	*John Salzer*
Madison	Wm N Nalle
Maries	*W H Bowles*
Marion	R T Dibble
Marion	J T K Hayward
McDonald	(A Republican)
Mercer	R D Kenney
Miller	F S Lumbar
Mississippi	*Robert Wade*
Moniteau	H B Stevenson
Monroe	*T T Rodes*
Montgomery	L A Thompson
Morgan	M S Cartwright
New Madrid	*Amos R Phillips*
Newton	Osiah Buark
Nodaway	W A Jones
Oregon	—— *Simpson*
Osage	*Wm J Knott*
Ozark	(A Republican)
Pemiscott	(*A Democrat*)
Perry	*Wm H Bennett*
Pettis	Jacob L Yenkee
Phelps	B P Ferrill
Pike	*David L Caldwell*
Pike	*Robt A Campbell*
Platte	*T P Warner*
Platte	*Addison Burgs*
Polk	J J Akord
Pulaski	*George W Colley*
Putnam	J B Harper
Ralls	W B Elliott
Randolph	*John G Burton*
Ray	B J Waters
Reynolds	George D Sloan
Ripley	(*A Democrat*)
St. Charles	John C Orrick
St. Charles	Conrad Weinrich
St Clair	—— Vickers
St. Francois	*Edwin C Sebastian*
St. Genevieve	*Joseph Bogy*
St. Louis	
1st Dist	J C McGinnis,
2d Dist	Fredrick Roever,
3d Dist	Fred T Ledergerber,
4th Dist	Anthony Ittner;
5th Dist	*John H Terry,*
6th Dist	*Andrew W Mitchell,*
7th Dist	Frank Eno,
8th Dist	*Garland Hurt,*
9th Dist	Charles R Smythe,
10th Dist	*Martin H Phelan,*
11th Dist	John Bittman,
12th Dist	Louis Schulenberg,
13th Dist	Tarleton Drewster.
14th Dist	J F Fassin,
Saline	M L Laughlin
Schuyler	A J Baker.
Scotland	W P Browning,
Scott	—— *Winchester.*
Shannon	—— *Cochrane,*
Shelby	—— Manville,
Stoddard	M Proffer,
Stone	*G R King,*
Sullivan	James J Taney,
Taney	—— Jennings,
Texas	D S Donegan,
Vernon	*J H Requa,*
Warren	Adolphus Muench,
Wayne	(*A Democrat,*)
Washington	*John P Murphy,*
Webster	Wm J Ferguson,
Worth	*Andrew McElvain,*
Wright	John P Robertson,

RECAPITULATION.

	Senate.	House.	Total.
Republicans	26	89	114
Democrats	9	44	53
Doubtful		3	3
Republican majorities	16	45	61

THE NEXT ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE,

The following is a corrected list of the next Illinois Legislature:

Republicans in Roman, Democrats in Italics.

SENATE.

Dist.	Elected.	Dist	Holding over.
2	*J. J. R. Turney,*	1	Daniel W. Munn.
3	*Samuel K. Casey,*	5	*William Shephard,*
4	John P. Van Dorston,	7	*John M. Woodson,*
5	Williard C. Flagg,	9	John L. Tincher,
8	*Edwin Harlan,*	11	*Sam. R. Chittenden,*
10	John McNulta,	15	Thomas A Boyd.
11	A. D. Nicholson,	16	Greenbury L. Fort.
12	*James M. Epler,*	18	William Patton,
14	Isaac McManus,	20	Daniel J. Pinckney,
17	Jason W Strevell,	22	John R. Adams,
19	Henry Snapp,	23	Allen C. Fuller,
21	Andrew Crawford,	25	Jasper D. Ward.
24	John C. Dore.		

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	**Newton R. Casey,*	36	William H. Phelps,
			Brad. F. Thompson,
2	J. C. Willis,	37	*Samuel R. Saltonstall,*
3	*Charles Burnett,*	38	*William M. Smith,
4	—— *Morgan,*		Jacob Swigart,
5	*Carrol Payne,*	39	James E. Callaway,
6	S D. Bruison,		George W. Parker
7	George Gundlach,		Silas B. Elliott,
8	*Austin James,*	40	Wilson M. Stanley,
	S. P. Hase,		John W. Scroggs,
9	*Thomas E. Merritt.*	41	James M. Perry,
10	John Ualley,	42	Calvin H. Frew,
11	*Joseph Cooper,*	43	George Gaylord,
12	A. W. Bothwell,		*Philip Collins,
13	*Leonard Rush,*	44	*Franklin Corwin,
14	*John Landrigan,*		*William Strawn,
15	James R. Miller,		Samuel Wiley,
	Dr. A. Ross,	45	L. D. Whiting,
16	Daniel Kerr,		Joel W Hopkins,
	S. H. Chaens,		C. O. Reed,
17	*Lewis Brookbank,*	46	Philip K. Hanna,
18	**Chas Voris*	47	Hiram F. Sickles,
19	*E. M Gilmore*	48	*James Dinsmore,
20	John Cook,	49	Alonzo Kinyon,
	Silas Beason	50	Ogden B Youngs,
21	*Beatty T Burke,*	51	B. H. Talbot,
22	*Thomas B. Fuller,*		O. W. March,
23	*David M. Woodson,*	52	Ira Coy,
24	*A. Millover,*		Needham N. Raven,
	Henry Dresser,	53	Ansel B. Cook,
25	*James G Philips,*	54	Peter D. Deits,
26	*Edward Laning,*	55	Ephriam Sumner,
27	*Smith M Palmer,*	56	*Joseph M. Bailey,
28	*Thomas Jasper,*	57	*Henry Green,
	James E. Downing.		Adam Nase,
29	Humphrey Horrabin,	58	*Henry C. Childs,
30	*James Ewing,*	59	*Lester L. Bond.
31	*Andrew J. Bradshaw,*		

[Editorial Correspondence of the Quincy Whig.

NOTES FROM THE WEST.

LAWRENCE KANSAS, Nov. 6, 1868.

On the morning of the 4th instant, the writer, with a few ladies and gentlemen, left Springfield for St. Louis to accept an invitation of Col. H. C. Moore, General Superintendent and Engineer-in-Chief of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, to accompany himself and a small party of friends over his road and out on the Union Pacific, Eastern Division, as far as the party might wish to go.

We left St. Louis at 8:30 A. M., 5th instant, in one of the elegant new cars just finished, which had been specially designated for the accommodation of the party as far as Leavenworth.

The weather was delightful, and the kindness and polite attention to the wants of his guests left nothing wanting on the part of Col. Moore to make the run from St. Louis to Leavenworth all that any one could wish.

THE PACIFIC R. R. OF MISSOURI.

This line of railway extends from St. Louis to the State line between Missouri and Kansas City, and from thence to Leavenworth, over a line of road leased for a term of years—308 miles from St. Louis.

It is somewhat singular that so little outside of Missouri is known of this great line of railway, and the magnificent country through which passes. The Chicago papers teem with accurate and full information of every mile of road built to the westward, opening up the trade, travel and productiveness of the all but boundless regions west of the Mississippi; carefully noticing the tides of emigration; the lands to which they flow; the fertility of those lands, their mineral wealth; the climate, and all else which invite labor, capital and man; while the St. Louis papers are most painfully barren as to the trade, travel, hills, dales, prairies, woodlands, coal fields, cities, towns and villages through which this road extends—subjects on which a most interesting volume might be written.

From St. Louis to Jefferson City, a distance of 125 miles, the country is diversified by beautiful hills and valleys bordering on the Missouri river, abounding in valuable building stone, white soft sandstone, and timber of all varieties known in the West. The soil is rich, and produces winter wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye in great abundance. Here is found, perhaps, the best fruit growing region in the country. The Germans of Franklin, Gasconade and Osage counties are quietly, and with the characteristic industry and intelligence of their race, converting the country about Franklin, Hermann and Washington into great vineyards, and in the manufacture of wine therefrom are reaping rich and well merited rewards. The wines made by these hardy, intelligent and loyal people are commanding the attention of the trade, to a very great extent, for their variety, purity and delicacy of taste; and already they stand first among the native wines of the country. The fortunes yet to be realized in the growth of fruits and the manufacture of wines between St. Louis and Jefferson City have not been in imagination approached by that most sanguine and romantic class—the fruit-growers of the West.

The prairie lands are reached about fifteen or twenty miles west of Jefferson City, near Centretown, and stretch from thence more than one hundred miles westward to Independence, and from the Missouri river southward to the Arkansas line, a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles—a region of country embracing about ten millions of acres of land, equal in productiveness, healthful elevation and beauty, to any other portion of the earth. The soil is as good as the average soil of the prairies of Illinois, and free from that dreary monotony which so painfully affects one in traveling from Springfield and Mattoon to Chicago; and are entirely destitute of that which has cost our Illinois farmers so much toil and sickness—*wet land.* The prairie lands of Missouri are not so broken as to be liable to wash when tilled, but sufficiently undulating to be wholly free from swamps, and the damage so often done to corn and wheat in our own State by the fall, winter and spring rains. When the soil is once broken the farmer knows nothing afterwards of *baked* and *cloddy* ground in plowing.

The soil is deep, black, sandy loam, producing corn and winter wheat in great abundance. Spring wheat is not grown at all. I have seen most of the famed farming regions of our country, but I have never seen so much and such beautiful farming land, *in one body*, as lies between California, the county seat of Moniteau, and Independence, the county seat of Jackson county, in the State of Missouri. I prophecy nothing; but it does seem to me that when the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad is completed to the western line of the State, and the lines from Sedalia and Kansas City are completed to Fort Scott in the southeastern corner of Kansas, in ten years thereafter, Western Missouri will be the richest farming country on the face of the globe. I do not think there is any extravagance in this statement. It seems almost incomprehensible why the gentlemen in the management of the Pacific road do not proceed at once to build the line from Sedalia. The far-sighted managers of our own Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road, are hard at work in building the line from Kansas City to Fort Scott; thus not only anticipating but aiding in the development of the wealth of both Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas.—Here again is the contrast; Chicago energy spanning Illinois, vitalizing the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, building the Cameron Branch to reach Kansas City to divert and control the trade of the eastern division of the Union Pacific Railroad, and then building a road due south from Kansas City, between Missouri and Kansas, to Fort Scott, to gather in all the resources of the

the road. Its population numbers about 4,000, and is rapidly increasing. Large brick buildings with iron fronts are being erected, and the streets paved. Its trade is large and augmenting daily. The railroad company has erected an elegant hotel at a cost of about $50,000, and has here other valuable improvements. The town was laid out by Gen. Smith, a radically loyal old Virginian, often in the Legislature and State Senate, who has amassed a fortune, and still leads in the improvements of his town, and in fierce denunciations of traitors and treason. It is hardly necessary to say that under his guidance Sedalia and Pettis county are Republican to the core.

Warrensburg, the county seat of Johnston county, is an old and flourishing center of trade, in one of the best counties in the State. It does a large business on the railroad. Its population is 3,500, and is rapidly increasing.

The most remarkable town, next after Sedalia, is Pleasant Hill, 248 miles from St. Louis, and 60 miles from Leavenworth. It is situated on the western side of the prairie country and near the Little Blue river. It was laid out but three years ago, and has to-day a population of 3,500. The country around it is equal in beauty to that around Bloomington, and is almost as well farmed up. The houses are, many of them large and elegantly built, indicating permanent and increasing wealth. The stores, mills, hotels, stage offices and railroad buildings are all doing a large business seemingly, not for to-day only, but indefinitely. It may be proper to say, that this town has been built up almost exclusively by people from the Northern States, and is about as radical as Lincoln.

Independence, the county seat of Jackson county, was formerly the point from which started the trains to the plains, and for many years it reaped a harvest of wealth from the Santa Fe trade. This trade, however, was suddenly transferred to Kansas City, and Independence is now an old decayed rebel town, whose chief business is to vote the Democratic ticket and swear at Yankees and Radicals. The most useful and thriving man in the place, perhaps, is Jacob May, an old Illinoisan, who came to Jackson county after the war. He is Chairman of the School Board, and honorably engaged in endeavoring to elevate the character of the schools in Independence, and it gives me great pleasure to say that he is succeeding beyond his best hopes, both among white and black. *His* loyalty is beyond question.

Kansas City, on the line between Missouri and Kansas, has about 25,000 inhabitants. It is a growing, prosperous place. The Cameron branch of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad terminates here, opening up direct communication by railroad with Quincy, Chicago and Springfield. A first class bridge is being erected across the river, to connect with the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railroad of Missouri, and the Leavenworth railroads, thus insuring to the place a large business and a position and population second only to St. Louis in the State. Leavenworth has a population about the same as that of Kansas City, and is one of the most beautiful places in the West. It has for many years been the recipient of vast sums of money, expended by the Government in improving and enlarging Fort Leavenworth; in the purchase of horses, mules, wagons and supplies for the army. This source of wealth is now gone, or nearly so, and in a few years will disappear entirely. The fort may remain, but even that is doubtful. Beyond these uncertain sources, I know of nothing to sustain the prosperity of Leavenworth, and am inclined to think that, with all its exquisite beauty of location and admirable population, it has reached the zenith of its greatness—at least for years to come.

I have now sketched the country, cities and towns in part traversed and touched by the Pacific Railroad of Missouri. From St. Louis to Kansas City it has no rival. There it is tapped by the Cameron Branch; but here, in compensation, it is fed by the great trade of the Union Pacific. At Leavenworth it absorbs and commands the whole trade East and South. Aside from a competition at Kansas City, it is supreme in its control from one terminal point to the other. The local trade along the line, in ten years, will equal the full capacity of its single track.

In a few years the rebel disfranchised ruffian element from Western Missouri will have disappeared; the old feudal system that hugged slavery to its bosom will have gone also. The civilization of freedom, recognizing the "Brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God," will have possessed the country from St. Louis to Leavenworth, *then* the value of the great Pacific Railroad of Missouri will not be excelled by any other in the West.

Even now, under the wise, cautious, courteous, just and able management of its accomplished General Superintendent, Col. H. C. Moore, it is increasing its business daily, and must continue to do so for the next generation. About Kansas and Kansas roads I may not write in this letter. We leave in the morning for some point on the Plains this side the end of the track, 250 miles from here. We expect to have, as we have had so far, a delightful trip.

The young West rejoices greatly over the election of our National and Western tickets. All agree that we now commence a new era in prosperity and greatness.

Yours ever, D. L. P.

Gen. Grant's Political Antecedents.

> What are the reasons which favor the supposition that Grant will disappoint the Radicals? Perhaps the first reason is his well-known Conservative antecedents. He was originally a Democrat.—*Times.*

Gen. Grant was "originally" a *Whig* dyed in the wool. His father was an Ohio Whig, his brothers were Whigs, the whole family were Whigs of the Harrison-Corwin school of politics. The General was

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

Business Matters—Amusements—Ole Bull Coming Quincy-ward—Quincy Personals—Chicago Modesty.

(Special Correspondence Quincy Whig.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 14, 1868.

We have had a whole week of delightful weather, without rain and not too cold. Business, however, has been very quiet for several weeks, from a lack of confidence that the present prices will be sustained. As yet the stringency in the money market has not produced any decline except in provisions, all of which are flat.

All the various places of public amusement are well filled. Edwin Booth commences an engagement at McVicker's Monday. The Richings English Opera Troupe is on at the Opera House. Ole Bull gives two of his splendid concerts at Library Hall last night and to-night. He has a good company with him, but his own dear old fiddle is the attraction. He played, by request, to-night, the "Carnival of Venice," which is, under his genius, a rare production. He informed me that he would soon give one or more concerts in Quincy, and was much delighted to know of your new Opera House. His concerts have been the very choicest entertainments given in Chicago the present season. He has now gone north, and will return and give another concert on Monday, the 23d, before going to Quincy.

E. J. Parker and his accomplished bride were at the Sherman House today, on their return after spending the honeymoon in a delightful trip visiting friends in the East. Also Charles E. Allen, on his way East to recruit his health in the more buoyant atmosphere of the sea coast. He left for New York this evening.

John Wood, Jr., is at the Tremont, and since taking a view of the whole situation, is convinced that Chicago, next to Quincy, is the most important town in the State, with this difference, that while Chicago has expanded to its fullest extent and a few more puffs will explode the bubble, Quincy is solid from the core, with a brilliant and substantial future. Chicago, being a modest city, has always appeared to a disadvantage, and the people, in their timidity, do not like to speak of the great prospects of the city and what she is doing for herself. This being the case, we now bide our time. However there is room for both, and the greatness of one will lend dignity to the other.

LEAD PENCIL.

GALESBURG, ILL.—ITS BUSINESS—EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

GALESBURG, ILL., Nov. 14th 1868.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Thinking that a few notes from this busy, though quiet, city might not be uninteresting to the readers of your valuable paper, I take the liberty of giving them a little insight into our business and prosperity. Galesburg, though a town of no great magnitude, is the centre of a large business; being at the junction of two important roads—the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Peoria, Lewiston & Oquawka, 100 miles above Quincy, making it at once the head-quarters of an active business in freighting and other matters pertaining to railroading. The business part of town, as far as mercantile pursuits are concerned, is on Maine street, and compares favorably with the business blocks of our western cities.

But what I wish to speak of more particularly are our educational facilities, of which I think I am safe in saying, no city or town outside of Chicago has greater, and of which we are justly proud. Its public schools and colleges afford the highest advantages for this and adjoining States. Knox College undoubtedly stands at the head of similar institutions in the State; and with its present efficient corps of instructors, men of sterling worth and integrity, it may reasonably expect to outstrip any competition in the road to fame and usefulness. Its President, Rev. Dr. Gulliver, recently from Chicago, is a man who knows no such word as fail, and under his energetic supervision, the college can hardly help making rapid strides forward. The course offered to the students is very complete in every respect, classical or scientific, one of the chief characteristics of the Faculty being thoroughness in all the different branches. Lombard University, situated on a beautiful prairie in the eastern suburbs, is also in a flourishing condition. EGO.

Isabella's Favorite.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Star* writes as follows of Marfori, the Intendente de Palacio of Isabella II: Various versions are current respecting the origin and antecedents of this unpleasant personage, none of which that I have seen are correct. The foundation of his fortune was the love of the late Marshal Narvaez for kitchen comforts, and his taste for debauchery. Marfori's father was an Italian emigrant, who came to Cadiz to seek the means of subsistence, and set up a restaurant or eating house there. The fascinations of the foreigner proved more powerful than the virtue of the lady who wore the blue ribbon of the establishment, and the Church not having hallowed the alliance contracted under these irregular circumstances, the future favorite of the Queen of Spain began life illegally. The skill of the lady in her department brought her ordinaries into repute, and attracted the best custom. Narvaez became a frequent guest. He noticed the little lad who occasionally waited upon him, and promised to do something for him. He fulfilled his promise by appointing him to a clerkship in the Bureau of the Hacienda, or Treasury, and he earned promotion, as is affirmed, by rendering Narvaez services similar to those which Don Giovanni exacted from Leporello. His lack of geographical knowledge appears to have been his sole qualification for the office of Minister for the Colonies, which post he quitted to become Civil Governor of Madrid. This was a stroke of policy on the part of his powerful protector, who baited his hook with Marfori, calculating to

ILLINOIS ITEMS.

The population of Bloomington is estimated at 16,000.

The project of erecting a new hotel at Rock Island is being agitated.

The Soldier's monument at Bloomington will be completed by the first of December.

Mrs. Abby Jane Butterfield committed suicide by taking morphine, at Homer, on the 6th inst.

The population of Chicago, by the census just completed, is two hundred and fifty-four thousand.

Biggsville, Henderson county, is agitating the removal of the county seat from Oquawka to that place.

A fine new court-house is in process of erection at Hillsboro, Montgomery county. It will cost $200,000.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University takes place Wednesday, November 18th.

The work on the Cairo custom house is progressing rapidly. The outer wall of the third story is nearly complete.

Samuel P. Boardman, Secretary of the Illinois Wool Grower's Association, died on the 2d at Lincoln, aged thirty-nine.

The water-works being constructed at Peoria sustained considerable damage by the rise in the Illinois on Friday last.

Two men were killed in West Belleville, several days ago, by the caving in of earth while they were digging a ditch.

A son of F. Rehlander, of Hannibal, Mo., was killed on the Illinois shore, on Sunday last, by a timber falling upon him.

It is announced that an effort will be made this winter to secure the founding of an Industrial University in Southern Illinois.

Dea. A. W. Van Meter, one of the earliest settlers of Tazewell county, died at Burlington, Iowa, last Sunday, aged eighty years.

A number of prayer-books were stolen from the pews of Trinity (Episcopal) Church at Chicago, by burglars, a few days ago.

Judge John D. Hughes, of the St. Clair County Court, died at his residence in Belleville, Thursday morning, of consumption, aged 72 years.

The proposition to subscribe $50,000 to the Decatur and St. Louis Railroad was carried at the recent election in Montgomery county, by 751 majority.

A workman named Richard Height was crushed in a shocking manner, by a mass of coal falling upon him in the coal mine north of Springfield, on Saturday last,

Ex-Sheriff Beveridge, of Clark county, on retiring from office, was presented with a handsome silver service by his former deputies and other subordinates.

The Illinois State Grape and Wine Growing Association will have their annual meeting and exhibition on December 1, at Schroder's Opera House, in Bloomington.

Bond county is the Vermont of Southern Illinois. At the recent election it gave Gen. Grant a majority of 785—greater than the whole vote given to Seymour.

The Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, during the absence of President Blackstone on a bridal tour in Europe, is under the executive charge of John C. Crerar, Esq., one of the Directors.

Benj. F. Thompson was arrested and committed at Springfield, on Saturday last, on a charge of rape upon the person of a young girl, 13 years of age, at Auburn, in Sangamon county.

The Danville *Commercial* says that the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway Company are prepared to put an iron span between the two middle piers of the bridge across the Vermillion at that place.

George Langford, of Havana, Mason county, shot Charles Schill, on last Thursday, because Schill refused to trust him for a stove. The ball struck a rib and glanced off so that the wound is not mortal.

Twenty-three thousand stand of muskets are to be shipped from Rock Island arsenal for New York this week. They are mostly of Belgian pattern, of the lot purchased by Fremont in the early part of the war. At New York they will be sold.

Larry Cook, a well-known journeyman printer, died of consumption, at the poor farm, near Decatur, on the 13th inst., aged 57 years. He had lived an eventful life, having served in the regular army, under Gen. Taylor, in the Florida war, and having been a volunteer soldier during the rebellion.

A fatal affray occurred near the Union county line, on election day. Two men named Starley and Cash, who had a difficulty previous to that time, met at the polls, and, after fighting until they were out of the house, drew their pistols and fired upon each other. Starley was killed on the spot, and Cash died from his wounds the same evening.

PERSONAL.

Emerson is getting deaf.

Tad Lincoln goes to school at Wiesbaden.

Mr. Longfellow is viewing the Lakes of Killarney.

Harriet Martineau is about to publish some new sketches.

Reverdy Johnson is now known as "the international diner out."

"Doesticks" is Police Court reporter for Brick Pomeroy's paper,

Edmund Kirke has written a new story—"The Diary of a Merchant."

Gen. Howard has been offered the Presidency of Union College, N. Y., but declines.

Charles Reade gets $50,000 for his new novel on which he is now hard at work.

Leonard Jerome, J. G. Bennett

MISSOURI ITEMS.

The heavy storm of Sunday night last did considerable damage to the streets and sewers of St. Joseph.

Warrensburg boasts of gas-lights for its streets. In a few days Sedalia will also be lighted up with gas.

The St. Joseph *Gazette* states that measures are being rapidly matured for prosecuting work on the St. Joseph and St. Louis railroad.

The track of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad is now in excellent condition, and both passenger and freight business is excellent.

A colored woman recently a slave in Missouri, has had bequeathed to her by her former master a farm in Platte county, valued at $6,000.

On the 6th inst., thirty-two car loads of Texas cattle were transferred at Kansas City, to the Cameron Railroad, destined for the Chicago market.

Two drunken men had a row in Richmond on Sunday of last week, when one of them hit the other on the head with a bar of iron, killing him instantly.

Judge Gooding, of the Randolph County Court, and one of the oldest citizens, died after a lingering illness, at his residence near Huntsville, last Monday week.

The Fort Scott *Press* gives an account of the murder recently of two young men from Texas, in Newton county, Mo., under the most dastardly and outrageous circumstances.

Monroe Boyer, a well-known farmer of Marion township, Buchanan county, was killed a few days ago, at the One Hundred and Two crossing on the Missouri Valley railroad.

A tin smith in Kansas City while asleep, on Wednesday night, was attacked by a number of rats, and before he could drive them off, was terribly bitten about the face and head.

Rev. A. P. Williams, an eloquent and distinguished minister of the Baptist church, was killed on Monday of last week, near Glasgow, by his horse falling over an embankment near that place.

Between $40,000 and $50,000 in premium notes and nearly all the books of the company were taken from the office of the Live Stock Company, in St. Louis, last Thursday night. Five persons have been arrested.

The Hannibal *Courier* of a late date contains the following announcement extraordinary:

> BORN—In Hannibal, Mo, November 13th, 1868, to John Volk, a daughter. Weight thirteen pounds

A young man, Frank Vogt, left his father's house in St. Louis, last Monday week, with the intention of going to school, and has not been heard from since. He had about seventy-five dollars with him.

Wm. Orr, a prominent citizen of Maysville, is under arrest for changing the denomination of county warrants from $50 to $150, etc. He has always borne a good character and public opinion is divided as to his guilt.

Wm. Hireen, a conductor on a freight train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, while proceeding westward, fell between the cars and was instantly killed, four cars passing over him. His remains were taken to Hannibal.

Mr. Thomas E. Dodge, an old citizen, residing five miles from Gentryville, was stricken with palsy and fell from his wagon into the road a few days ago. He was found in this condition a few hours after, but died the following night.

David Uhler, a Hancock county (Ill.) farmer, was victimized in St. Louis, Friday last, by accepting a draft in favor of Verdant Green, from a confidence operator, signing himself Chevalier d'Industrie, whom David took for a veritable nobleman.

A thief snatched a bundle of tickets from the hand of the Hannibal and St. Joseph ticket agent, at Chillicothe, on Wednesday, and jumping upon the train just leaving, fancied himself out of danger. The telegraph overhauled him at Utica, and he was arrested.

There is a negro woman living in Clay county by the name of Winney, who is 118 years old. She was born in Virginia in 1750, years before the revolution. Her former master says he has known her about sixty years, and has never known her to be sick but once, and then she had the fever and ague. So says the St. Joe *Herald.*

Last Thursday, a brakesman on the freight train going west, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, had his hand smashed while coupling cars. Also one on the Kansas City and Cameron Railroad, had his hand smashed at Cameron Junction, on Saturday last, while coupling passenger coaches.

An affray occurred on Tuesday evening of last week, at Paris, between Ballard Harlow and Henry Trussel, in the meat shop of the latter. Harlow was struck over the head with a pistol, and his skull fractured, causing his death on the Thursday following. Harlow was intoxicated at the time, and quarrelsome.

POLITICAL.

Grant's majority in Ohio is now reckoned at 41,764.

A. J.'s "native village" gave 200 Republican majority.

Grant's majority in eighty counties in Indiana is 9,244. Twelve counties remain to be heard from.

Chattanooga remembers General Grant. At the recent election it voted as follows: Grant 1055, Seymour 325. Republican majority 730.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Union* urges Gen. Benjamin F. Loan for the United States Senate, in place of John B. Henderson.

The twelve counties of the Western Reserve of Ohio give Grant a majority of 27,495—a Republican gain over October of 4,778.

Gen. Grant has been widely known

by assassination, this party set about trying to steal his successor, who had been elected on Republican principles and (whether fortunately or unfortunately for the Republican party, is somewhat doubtful) succeeded. A year later they attempted a wholesale larceny of Union soldiers by the "arm-in-arm movement" at Philadelphia, but this was only partially successful. Their next attempt was upon Gen. Grant, whom they desired, in their extremity, to use as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Here they met with a repulse which, for a time, demoralized their forces. The hero of Vicksburg and Appomattox had no intention of surrendering to the men whom he had conquered in the field, and his foiled assailants were compelled to accept such inferior material as Seymour and Blair. Not entirely discouraged, however, they turned their arts upon the Chief Justice and, for the time at least, were more successful through the cheap agency of two or three fractional votes given to him for the Presidency in the New York Convention. Their object was partially attained when they succeeded in compromising the position of Mr. Chase so far as to strip him of all political influence, but it utterly failed in drawing any portion of the Republican party into the ranks of the Democracy, which was the main object.

But the resources of the Democracy, when larceny is the object, seem to be unbounded. Notwithstanding the amount of villification which they heaped upon the Republican candidate for the Presidency during the canvass, they are now engaged in a zealous effort to capture Gen. Grant, just as they captured his predecessor three years ago. No degree of humiliation seems to be sufficient to deter them from this undertaking. On the contrary, they are proving their capacity to eat any amount of "humble pie," provided only Gen. Grant will consent to repudiate the principles on which he was elected, and become their supple and subservient tool. How hopeless is there scheme is fully proved by his endorsement of the Republican platform at the time of his nomination, and his whole record during the war, backed, as both are, by his support and execution of the Reconstruction acts.

But the larceny of Presidents is not the only feat which the Democracy shown their capacity for. Their leading journals are now filled with confessions of the blunders, frauds and infidelity to principle which have marked the history of their party for the past eight years, and they evince a willingness even to steal the very principles of the party against which they have warred during all that time. The only questions are, does the road to success lie in this direction, and is such a scheme possible? For the sake of success, they are willing to confess that they have been faithless to the interests of the nation in the past; that their former position has not been determined by principle, but by a mistaken notion of what was demanded by partisan expediency; and they are even willing to confess that, on such grounds, they did not deserve success. They are willing to forego their project of "trampling the Reconstruction Acts in the dust," notwithstanding they resolved, a few months ago, that these acts are "usurpations and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." In order to the complete success of this scheme, however, they will not only be compelled to force the Republican party from its present impregnable position and plant themselves upon it, but also obliterate their unpatriotic record of the past eight years? Can such wholesale larceny be perpetrated without detection? We think not.

A PRIVATE letter from Washington says: "Gen. Grant has burned up about one thousand letters without even reading them. They were applications for office etc. It is said he does not intend to have any parade at his inauguration. He will go to the Chief Justice's office, take the oath required of him, and then go about his business."

THE official Republican majority in Rhode Island is 6,448.

THE Vice Presidency is not one of Frank Blair's vices.

tion where further *defeat must be certain and inevitable?* Why, for example, seek to prevent the execution of the Radical "reconstruction" acts? Why talk about State rights or Federal intervention? Why stand back and hurl the epithet "unconstitutional" at measures and doctrines which *the people have already passed upon and approved?* Is this the business of statesmen? Is this the way to win popular favor?

All this is pertinent and much of it is true. But, foolish as it confessedly is, this has been the business of the Democratic party for years past. Now, the *Times* suggests that its party shall "go forward, not backward;" that it shall "examine all questions that arise, not in the light of past events or of existing prejudices, but with thoughtful and earnest consideration of the future;" that it shall "prove its own honest purpose to do right by approving of whatever is right, though it be proposed by a foe, as earnestly as if it had been proposed by a friend;" that it shall "not commit the folly of further indulgence in mere negative denunciation," but "establish its claim to popular confidence by deserving it." On general principles, this is good advice, but it is too general and indefinite to indicate clearly what policy the *Times* would propose. Whither is it driving? Is it merely attempting, in a more cautious manner than two years ago, to open the way for a revival of its policy of "impartial suffrage?"

The essence of all this is, that the Democratic party has met with defeat in the advocacy of a certain set of principles—or more correctly, in its opposition to the principles of the Republican party—and it is merely proposed to seek for success in another direction. There is not even a suggestion of principle in the whole business? It is a mere time-serving game for political success. It implies that the Democratic party shall accept any principles, not excepting those of the Republican party which it has most bitterly opposed, if success is to be found in that direction. Such a course may be a vindication of the Republican party, but it would be an impeachment of the sagacity and honesty of the people to suppose that they will repudiate a party which has proved itself faithful to principle under the most trying circumstances in which the nation has ever been placed, for another which proposes, at best, merely to assume some ground—it is not stated what—from motives of expediency. Such "death-bed repentance" comes too late to rescue the Democratic party from the infamy which it has so richly merited by its betrayal of the interests of the people in the past.

THE Quincy *Herald*, apparently jealous of the success which has attended the WHIG for years past, and especially since it passed into present hands, with its usual enterprise, is devoting a large share of its valuable space daily, to an imaginary contest to which it represents the WHIG to be a party, but which, with accustomed consistency, it (the *Herald*) announces "does not concern it in the least." If there is any such quarrel as the *Herald* represents, outside the brain of its editor, the WHIG is happily unconscious of the fact. It exists, if at all, only on one side, unless the *Herald*, with its usual fondness for a "plug muss," decides to "mix in" on its own account.

The only battle in which the WHIG has recently been engaged was brought to a successful termination on the 3d of November, when victory perched upon the Republican banner in this District, the State and the nation, and when our veracious and versatile contemporary submitted to an inglorious defeat. Smarting under the effects of that disastrous result, he now seeks consolation for all his woes by trying to involve the WHIG in a contest on his own peculiar soil, where, from the material which it affords, he imagines that we would soon be overwhelmed with the filth projected from the *Herald* batteries. We have selected for ourselves quite another field of journalism, and shall continue to devote our attention to the interests of the city, the State and the nation, leaving our contemporary to cultivate his own peculiar field in his own way.

It is denied that Helmbold, the "Buchu" man is insane, though his proposition to bet $1,000,000 on Seymour's election gave color to the report.

ally cast (amounting to nearly 100,000) were in its favor; but the proposition failed through the indifference or negligence of those who failed to vote upon it. Their decision, therefore, according to the letter of the Constitution—however may be the case according to its spirit—is against amendment by a Convention at the present time. This decision, however, does not prevent the Legislature from proceeding to amend the Constitution in the second mode provided by that instrument—viz: by the adoption of amendments by a two-thirds vote, which, if they shall pass the next General Assembly by a majority, and are then ratified by the people, shall become a part of the Constitution. In this we have no reference to the suffrage question, as we believe that will be taken out of the range of State politics by Congressional action at an early day. Let the next Legislature address itself to the work of amending the Constitution by the constitutional means in its power—even if the Convention proposition should be resubmitted two years hence—by taking up that feature in which amendment is most imperatively needed, and we believe that it will have done all that the people require and the exigencies of the case demand.

HOW TO SECURE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES.

The Louisiana Democracy have shown themselves masters of the art of securing large Democratic majorities, leaving no doubt of their qualifications to teach their friends in the North. The following from the New Orleans *Republican* indicates how the thing was done:

"SHREVEPORT, Nov. 3.—Shreveport gives Seymour and Blair, 1,122; Grant and Colfax, 1. M. Ryan, for Congress, 1,111 majority. Caddo parish will give about 2,300 majority for Seymour and Blair. Bossier parish is reported almost unanimous for Seymour and Blair.—*Telegram.*"

"We are authoritively informed that during the past month about one hundred negroes were murdered in each of the parishes. We presume the election was a *quiet* one."

The "repeaters" and other fraudulent voters in New York will be ashamed of themselves, when they see how they were outdone by their brethren in New Orleans. Issuing fraudulent naturalization papers, though a very efficient mode of securing Democratic majorities, is evidently not the most successful. Southern rebels understand the matter much better. They have merely to assassinate a hundred negroes in a Parish, and their work is done. No one will dare openly go to the polls and cast his vote for a Republican candidate. The Democracy are left to do all the voting, and this they seem to have done, both for themselves and their enemies.

The Congressmen chosen by the rebels who took possession of the polls in Louisiana and drove away both white and black Republican voters, will present themselves to demand seats in the Forty-first Congress on the 4th of March next, and it is not improbable that some Republican member will be unreasonable enough to propose an investigation into the manner of their election. And if Congress should shut its doors in the face of these chosen representatives of rebel assassins, elected by force and fraud, what a storm of virtuous indignation will be raised against that body on account of its alleged despotism and its insult to the great Democratic party! Such is modern Democracy, when it has reached its most complete development.

THE official vote of Maryland foots up as follows:

Seymour	62,437
Grant	30,690
Seymour's majority	31,847

The vote of last year, for Governor, stood, Bowie, (Dem.) 63,694; Bond, (Rep.) 22,050; Democratic majority, 41,644. The gain in the Republican vote in the last year has been 8,540, and the loss on the Democratic side 9,207—Republican gain on majority, 9,797.

THE vote of Illinois for this year shows an increase, in comparison with that of two years ago, of about 100,000. This represents an increase in population of at least 500,000, and indicates that the present population of the State is about two and three-quarter millions. In 1870 it will be over three millions.

Miller	P S Lumber
Mississippi	*Robert Wade*
Moniteau	D B Stevenson
Monroe	*T T Rodes*
Montgomery	L A Thompson
Morgan	M S Cartwright
New Madrid	*Amos R Phillips*
Newton	Osiah Roark
Nodaway	W A Jones
Oregon	——— *Simpson*
Osage	*Wm J Knott*
Ozark	(A Republican)
Pemiscott	(*A Democrat*)
Perry	*Wm H Bennett*
Pettis	Jacob L Yankee
Phelps	B P Ferrill
Pike	*David L Caldwell*
Pike	*Robt A Campbell*
Platte	*T P Warner*
Platte	*Addison Burgs*
Polk	J J Akard
Pulaski	*George W Colley*
Putnam	J B Harper
Ralls	W B Elliott
Randolph	*John G Burton*
Ray	S J Waters
Reynolds	George D Sloan
Ripley	(*A Democrat*)
St. Charles	John C Orrick
St. Charles	Conrad Weinrich
St. Clair	——— Vickers
St. Francois	*Edwin C Sebastian*
St. Genevieve	*Joseph Bogy*
St. Louis	
1st Dist	J C McGinnis,
2d Dist	Fredrick Reever,
3d Dist	Fred T Ledergerber,
4th Dist	Anthony Ittner,
5th Dist	*John H Terry,*
6th Dist	*Andrew W Mitchell,*
7th Dist	Frank Seo,
8th Dist	*Garland Hurt,*
9th Dist	Charles B Smythe,
10th Dist	*Martin H Phelan,*
11th Dist	John Bittman,
12th Dist	Louis Schutenberg,
13th Dist	Tarleton Brewster,
14th Dist	J F Fassin,
Saline	M L Laughlin
Schuyler	A J Baker.
Scotland	W P Browning,
Scott	——— *Winchester.*
Shannon	——— *Cochrane,*
Shelby	——— Manville,
Stoddard	M Proffer,
Stone	*G R King,*
Sullivan	James J Toney,
Taney	——— Jennings,
Texas	D S Donegan,
Vernon	*J H Requa,*
Warren	Adolphus Muench,
Wayne	(*a Democrat,*)
Washington	*John P Murphy,*
Webster	Wm J Ferguson,
Worth	*Andrew McElwain,*
Wright	John F Robertson,

RECAPITULATION.

	Senate.	House.	Total
Republicans	26	89	114
Democrats	9	44	53
Doubtful	—	3	3
Republican majorities	16	45	61

THE NEXT ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

The following is a corrected list of the next Illinois Legislature:

Republicans in Roman, Democrats in Italics.

SENATE.

Dist.	ELECTED.	Dist	HOLDING OVER.
2	*J. J. R. Turney,*	1	Daniel W. Munn.
6	*Samuel K. Casey,*	6	*William Shephard,*
4	John P. Van Dorston,	7	*John M. Woodson,*
8	Willard C. Flagg,	9	John L. Tincher,
8	*Edwin Harlan,*	13	*Sam. R. Chittenden,*
10	John McNulta,	15	Thomas A. Boyd,
11	A. D. Nicholson,	16	Greenbury L. Fort,
12	*James M. Epler,*	19	William Patton,
14	Isaac McManus,	20	Daniel J. Pinckney,
17	Jason W. Strevell,	22	John H. Adams,
18	Henry Snapp,	23	Allen C. Fuller,
21	Andrew Crawford,	25	Jasper D. Ward.
24	John C. Dore.		

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dist.		Dist	
1	**Newton R. Casey,*	36	William H. Phelps,
3	J. C. Willis,		Brad. F. Thompson,
3	*Charles Burnett,*	37	*Samuel R. Saltonstall,*
4	——— *Morgan,*	38	*William M. Smith,
5	*Carrol Payne,*		Jacob Swigart,
6	B. D. Denison,	39	James R. Callaway,
7	George Gundlach,		George W. Parker
8	*Austin James,*		Silas B. Elliott,
	S. P. Mace,	40	Wilson M. Stanley,
9.	*Thomas B. Merritt.*		John W. Scroggs,
10.	John Holley,	41	James M. Perry,
11	*Joseph Cooper,*	42	Calvin H. Frew,
12	A. W. Bothwell,	43	George Gaylord,
13	*Leonard Rush,*		*Philip Collins,
14	*John Landrigan,*	44	*Franklin Corwin,
15	James R. Miller,		*William Strawn,
	Dr. A. Ross,		Samuel Wiley,
16	Daniel Kerr,	45	L. D. Whiting,
	S. H. Chaine,		Joel W. Hopkins,
17	*Lewis Brookhout,*		C. G. Reed,
18	**Chas Voris*	46	Philip K. Hanna,
19	*E M Gilmore*	47	Hiram F. Sickles,
20	John Cook,	48	*James Dinsmore,
	Silas Beason	49	Alonzo Kinyon,
21	*Beatty T Burke,*	50	Ogden B Youngs,
22	*Thomas B. Fuller,*	51	R. H. Talbot,
23	*David M. Woodson,*		C. W. Marsh,
24	*A. Millover,*	52	Ira Coy,
	Henry Dresser,		Needham N. Ravon,
25	*James G. Philips,*	53	Ansel B. Cook,
26	*Edward Laning,*	54	Peter D. Deitz,
27	*Smith M Palmer,*	55	Ephriam Sumner,
28	*Thomas Jasper,*	56	*Joseph M. Dailey,
	James E. Downing.	57	*Henry Green,
29	Humphrey Horrabin,		Adam Nase,
30	*James Ewing,*	58	*Henry C. Childs,
31	*Andrew J. Bradshaw,*	59	*Lester L. Bond,
32	David M. Findley,		*Joseph S. Reynolds,
33	John Porter,		Henry B. Miller,
34	W Sheldon Gale,	60	J. O. Knickerbocker,
35	*Timothy M Moore,*		Francis Munson,
	John W. Ross,	61	*Edward S. Taylor,
			Ivor Lawson,

*Present members.

	Senate.	House.	Total.
Republicans	18	54	72
Democrats	7	31	38
Rep. majorities	11	23	34

The Republicans will accordingly lack three votes of a full quorum in the Lower House. The seat of Saltonstal (Dem), in the 37th District, who has 35 majority, will be contested. Merritt (Dem), in the 9th District, has only three majority on the official count.

THE rebels at New Orleans are not likely to make much by the terrorism through which they deterred Republicans from going to the polls in that city. Information received at Washington states that the Republican canvassers will probably throw out the entire vote of the city, on account of fraud. As the votes cast in the parish where this state of things did not exist, will be counted, the effect of this course will be to give a certificate of election to the Republican candidates for Congress, throwing the burden of contesting the seats upon the Democrats, and bringing the whole subject before Congress.

GRANT is under no obligations to the Republican party. He has saved it from utter and irretrievable defeat.—*Chicago Times.*

Is he under obligation to the Democratic party? If so, for what? He certainly did not save it from "utter and irretrievable ruin."

the characteristic industry and intelligence of their race, converting the country about Franklin, Hermann and Washington into great vineyards, and in the manufacture of wine therefrom are reaping rich and well merited rewards. The wines made by these hardy, intelligent and loyal people are commanding the attention of the trade, to a very great extent, for their variety, purity and delicacy of taste; and already they stand first among the native wines of the country. The fortunes yet to be realized in the growth of fruits and the manufacture of wines between St. Louis and Jefferson City have not been in imagination approached by that most sanguine and romantic class—the fruit-growers of the West.

The prairie lands are reached about fifteen or twenty miles west of Jefferson City, near Centretown, and stretch from thence more than one hundred miles westward to Independence, and from the Missouri river southward to the Arkansas line, a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles—a region of country embracing about ten millions of acres of land, equal in productiveness, healthful elevation and beauty, to any other portion of the earth. The soil is as good as the average soil of the prairies of Illinois, and free from that dreary monotony which so painfully affects one in traveling from Springfield and Mattoon to Chicago; and are entirely destitute of that which has cost our Illinois farmers so much toil and sickness—*wet land.* The prairie lands of Missouri are not so broken as to be liable to wash when tilled, but sufficiently undulating to be wholly free from swamps, and the damage so often done to corn and wheat in our own State by the fall, winter and spring rains. When the soil is once broken the farmer knows nothing afterwards of *baked* and *cloddy* ground in plowing.

The soil is deep, black, sandy loam, producing corn and winter wheat in great abundance. Spring wheat is not grown at all. I have seen most of the famed farming regions of our country, but I have never seen so much and such beautiful farming land, *in one body*, as lies between California, the county seat of Moniteau, and Independence, the county seat of Jackson county, in the State of Missouri. I prophecy nothing; but it does seem to me that when the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad is completed to the western line of the State, and the lines from Sedalia and Kansas City are completed to Fort Scott in the southeastern corner of Kansas, in ten years thereafter, Western Missouri will be the richest farming country on the face of the globe. I do not think there is any extravagance in this statement. It seems almost incomprehensible why the gentlemen in the management of the Pacific road do not proceed at once to build the line from Sedalia. The far-sighted managers of our own Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road, are hard at work in building the line from Kansas City to Fort Scott; thus not only anticipating but aiding in the development of the wealth of both Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas.—Here again is the contrast; Chicago energy spanning Illinois, vitalizing the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, building the Cameron Branch to reach Kansas City to divert and control the trade of the eastern division of the Union Pacific Railroad, and then building a road due south from Kansas City, between Missouri and Kansas, to Fort Scott, to gather in all the resources of the country south of the last named place, for the trade of Chicago and the roads centering there from the West, and St. Louis tamely looking on and consenting to be robbed of that which would enrich her forever, without an effort to prevent such a misfortune.

CITIES AND TOWNS ALONG THE RAILROAD.

The towns between St. Louis and Jefferson City along the line of the Pacific Railroad have not grown largely since 1861. Franklin, Washington, and Hermann are the most important. Their growth has been steady, and although the war brought them no prosperity, it brought them no disaster, and their future—as to being centres of trade and capital—seems well assured. Jefferson City, although the capital of the State, and on the river and railroad, and seemingly the centre of a rich and prosperous region, does not improve as it should. It is beautifully located, and, on many accounts, a desirable place for residence. When some of its old fogy, disloyal, and half loyal denizens die out, its prospects will be better.

California, the seat of justice for Moniteau county, is beautifully situated in the rolling prairie. It is a large and prosperous town, with a growing trade, and promises to be one of the most important points on the line of the road.

Tipton is a growing village at the junction of the Booneville Branch with the Pacific Railroad, and is a place of some importance. The Booneville Branch is just completed. It is twenty-two miles long, extending to the Missouri river at Booneville, the capital of Cooper county, famous for the victory won by Gen. Lyon over Gen. Price and his rebels at the beginning of the war. Sedalia, in Pettis county, is the largest and most thriving city on the line of

His loyalty is beyond question. Kansas City, on the line between Missouri and Kansas, has about 25,000 inhabitants. It is a growing, prosperous place. The Cameron branch of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad terminates here, opening up direct communication by railroad with Quincy, Chicago and Springfield. A first class bridge is being erected across the river, to connect with the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railroad of Missouri, and the Leavenworth railroads, thus insuring to the place a large business and a position and population second only to St. Louis in the State. Leavenworth has a population about the same as that of Kansas City, and is one of the most beautiful places in the West. It has for many years been the recipient of vast sums of money, expended by the Government in improving and enlarging Fort Leavenworth; in the purchase of horses, mules, wagons and supplies for the army. This source of wealth is now gone, or nearly so, and in a few years will disappear entirely. The fort may remain, but even that is doubtful. Beyond these uncertain sources, I know of nothing to sustain the prosperity of Leavenworth, and am inclined to think that, with all its exquisite beauty of location and admirable population, it has reached the zenith of its greatness—at least for years to come.

I have now sketched the country, cities and towns in part traversed and touched by the Pacific Railroad of Missouri. From St. Louis to Kansas City it has no rival. There it is tapped by the Cameron Branch; but here, in compensation, it is fed by the great trade of the Union Pacific. At Leavenworth it absorbs and commands the whole trade East and South. Aside from a competition at Kansas City, it is supreme in its control from one terminal point to the other. The local trade along the line, in ten years, will equal the full capacity of its single track.

In a few years the rebel disfranchised ruffian element from Western Missouri will have disappeared; the old feudal system that hugged slavery to its bosom will have gone also. The civilization of freedom, recognizing the "Brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God," will have possessed the country from St. Louis to Leavenworth, *then* the value of the great Pacific Railroad of Missouri will not be excelled by any other in the West.

Even now, under the wise, cautious, courteous, just and able management of its accomplished General Superintendent, Col. H. C. Moore, it is increasing its business daily, and must continue to do so for the next generation. About Kansas and Kansas roads I may not write in this letter. We leave in the morning for some point on the Plains this side the end of the track, 250 miles from here. We expect to have, as we have had so far, a delightful trip.

The young West rejoices greatly over the election of our National and Western tickets. All agree that we now commence a new era in prosperity and greatness.

Yours ever, D. L. P.

Gen. Grant's Political Antecedents.

What are the reasons which favor the supposition that Grant will disappoint the Radicals? Perhaps the first reason is his well-known Conservative antecedents. He was originally a Democrat.—*Times.*

Gen. Grant was "originally" a *Whig* dyed in the wool. His father was an Ohio Whig, his brothers were Whigs, the whole family were Whigs of the Harrison-Corwin school of politics. The General was brought up a "Whig," and he remained a member of that party until it ceased to exist. He did not join the Republican party when it was first organized. He was a "Conservative" of Whig antecedents, from the introduction of the anti-Nebraska bill until the breaking out of the rebellion—hoping against hope that the sectional controversies might be compromised, and the unappeasable slaveholders appeased. The General dreaded a civil war, and was willing to do almost anything to prevent it; but when the die was cast, and the Southern Democracy raised its parracidal hand against the Union, he hesitated not a moment as to what was his duty, but at once tendered his services in defence of the Union. From that day forward he has been a consistent Union Republican, and has been as radical as the average of that party. He will "disappoint the Radicals" in the future just as he has done in the past—by doing more for the advancement of their great principles of national unity and political equality than they had looked for or expected at his hand. Gen. Grant is in the habit of telling the public what he intends to do by first *doing* it, and then let the people draw their own conclusions from the act rather then from a promise. The consequence is that everybody is *agreeably* "disappointed," and nobody deceived by "great expectations" based on previous promises.—*Chicago Tribune.*

An exchange suggests that when the Democracy succeed in stealing Gen. Grant, their next attempt will be to steal the Rocky Mountains.

The *Georgia Constitutionalist* snubs some of its friends after the following fashion: "Hill, Toombs, and other blatherskites, the South has cause to know and to rue that those who talk the most are not the wisest."

GALESBURG, ILL.—ITS BUSINESS—EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

GALESBURG, ILL., Nov. 14th 1868.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Thinking that a few notes from this busy, though quiet, city might not be uninteresting to the readers of your valuable paper, I take the liberty of giving them a little insight into our business and prosperity. Galesburg, though a town of no great magnitude, is the centre of a large business; being at the junction of two important roads—the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Peoria, Lewiston & Oquawka, 100 miles above Quincy, making it at once the head-quarters of an active business in freighting and other matters pertaining to railroading. The business part of town, as far as mercantile pursuits are concerned, is on Maine street, and compares favorably with the business blocks of our western cities.

But what I wish to speak of more particularly are our educational facilities, of which I think I am safe in saying, no city or town outside of Chicago has greater, and of which we are justly proud. Its public schools and colleges afford the highest advantages for this and adjoining States. Knox College undoubtedly stands at the head of similar institutions in the State; and with its present efficient corps of instructors, men of sterling worth and integrity, it may reasonably expect to outstrip any competition in the road to fame and usefulness. Its President, Rev. Dr. Gulliver, recently from Chicago, is a man who knows no such word as fail, and under his energetic supervision, the college can hardly help making rapid strides forward. The course offered to the students is very complete in every respect, classical or scientific, one of the chief characteristics of the Faculty being thoroughness in all the different branches. Lombard University, situated on a beautiful prairie in the eastern suburbs, is also in a flourishing condition. EGO.

Isabella's Favorite.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Star* writes as follows of Marfori, the Intendente de Palacio of Isabella II: Various versions are current respecting the origin and antecedents of this unpleasant personage, none of which that I have seen are correct. The foundation of his fortune was the love of the late Marshal Narvaez for kitchen comforts, and his taste for debauchery. Marfori's father was an Italian emigrant, who came to Cadiz to seek the means of subsistence, and set up a restaurant or eating house there. The fascinations of the foreigner proved more powerful than the virtue of the lady who wore the blue ribbon of the establishment, and the Church not having hallowed the alliance contracted under these irregular circumstences, the future favorite of the Queen of Spain began life illegally. The skill of the lady in her department brought her ordinaries into repute, and attracted the best custom. Narvaez became a frequent guest. He noticed the little lad who occasionally waited upon him, and promised to do something for him. He fulfilled his promise by appointing him to a clerkship in the Bureau of the Hacienda, or Treasury, and he earned promotion, as is affirmed, by rendering Narvaez services similar to those which Don Giovanni exacted from Leporello. His lack of geographical knowledge appears to have been his sole qualification for the office of Minister for the Colonies, which post he quitted to become Civil Governor of Madrid. This was a stroke of policy on the part of his powerful protector, who baited his hook with Marfori, calculating to strengthen himself in power through the ascendency of the latter over the Queen. In his official capacity, Marfori attended Her Majesty on all occasions, occupying the same box at the opera and other places of amusement, and a seat in her carriage at the promenade. She soon noticed him, took him into special favor, and appointed him Intendente de Palacio. This excited the public indignation and provoked its disgust to the highest degree, to which the scandalous scene at San Sebastien only put the climax.

The late Governor Tod was one of the Electors-at-Large chosen to cast the vote of Ohio for Grant and Colfax as President and Vice President. His death leaves a vacancy to be filled as the law directs. The law of the State provides that the Electors shall meet at noon of the day previous to that fixed by Congress for casting the vote of the State, at the seat of government of the State, and each Elector of shall notify the Governor that he is present and ready to perform his duties. The Governor shall then deliver to the Electors a certificate of all the names of the Electors. If it shall be found that any are absent, and they do not appear before 9 o'clock in the morning of the day appointed by Congress, the Electors present, in the presence of the Governor, shall choose by ballot a person to fill the vacancy. The name of the person chosen shall then be certified in writing to the Governor, who shall give immediate notice in writing to the person so chosen.

A Raleigh special announces the arrival of a quantity of arms from the North, at the State arsenal.

"A new book by the late Artemus Ward, with thirty-five pictures from his panorama," is announced by his English executors.

for majority.

A workman named Richard Height was crushed in a shocking manner, by a mass of coal falling upon him in the coal mine north of Springfield, on Saturday last.

Ex-Sheriff Boveridge, of Clark county, on retiring from office, was presented with a handsome silver service by his former deputies and other subordinates.

The Illinois State Grape and Wine Growing Association will have their annual meeting and exhibition on December 1, at Schroder's Opera House, in Bloomington.

Bond county is the Vermont of Southern Illinois. At the recent election it gave Gen. Grant a majority of 785—greater than the whole vote given to Seymour.

The Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, during the absence of President Blackstone on a bridal tour in Europe, is under the executive charge of John C. Crerar, Esq., one of the Directors.

Benj. F. Thompson was arrested and committed at Springfield, on Saturday last, on a charge of rape upon the person of a young girl, 13 years of age, at Auburn, in Sangamon county.

The Danville *Commercial* says that the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway Company are prepared to put an iron span between the two middle piers of the bridge across the Vermillion at that place.

George Langford, of Havana, Mason county, shot Charles Schill, on last Thursday, because Schill refused to trust him for a stove. The ball struck a rib and glanced off so that the wound is not mortal.

Twenty-three thousand stand of muskets are to be shipped from Rock Island arsenal for New York this week. They are mostly of Belgian pattern, of the lot purchased by Fremont in the early part of the war. At New York they will be sold.

Larry Cook, a well-known journeyman printer, died of consumption, at the poor farm, near Decatur, on the 13th inst., aged 57 years. He had lived an eventful life, having served in the regular army, under Gen. Taylor, in the Florida war, and having been a volunteer soldier during the rebellion.

A fatal affray occurred near the Union county line, on election day. Two men named Starley and Cash, who had a difficulty previous to that time, met at the polls, and, after fighting until they were out of the house, drew their pistols and fired upon each other. Starley was killed on the spot, and Cash died from his wounds the same evening.

PERSONAL.

Emerson is getting deaf.

Tad Lincoln goes to school at Wiesbaden.

Mr. Longfellow is viewing the Lakes of Killarney.

Harriet Martineau is about to publish some new sketches.

Reverdy Johnson is now known as "the international diner out."

"Doesticks" is Police Court reporter for Brick Pomeroy's paper.

Edmund Kirke has written a new story—"The Diary of a Merchant."

Gen. Howard has been offered the Presidency of Union College, N. Y., but declines.

Charles Reade gets $50,000 for his new novel on which he is now hard at work.

Leonard Jerome, J. G. Bennett, Jr., and a party of friends are hunting in Florida.

Frederic, the last surviving brother of Charles Dickens, died the other day at Darlington, England.

It is rumored that Gen. Kilpatrick is preparing a lecture upon "The War, from the beginning to the end."

Horace Mann, eldest son of the late Hon. Horace Mann, died in Cambridge, Mass., on Wednesday, aged 24.

The author of "Cipher," the new novel in the *Galaxy Magazine*, is Mrs. Jane G. Austin, of Concord, Mass.

Gen. Burnside lately dined $200,000,000 worth of New Yorkers, in the shape of Stewart, Astor and others.

Miss Rose Hawthorne, the eldest daughter of the novelist, gives promise, it is said, of becoming distinguished as an artist.

The Spanish journals state that Queen Isabella during the thirty-five years of her reign, received $89,500,000 in gold for her personal expenses.

Rev. W. W. Everts, of the First Baptist Church, Chicago, has been allowed by his congregation four to six months leave of absence to visit Europe and the Holy Land.

Thad. Stevens left only personal property enough to pay his debts. His real estate in Lancaster, Pa., is valued at about $75,000. The rebels' raid on Chambersburg in 1863 cost Mr. Stevens more than half he was worth.

In person, Motley, the historian, is about the average hight, spare, and almost wiry, with a good head well set on vigorous shoulders, his dark hair and full beard and mustache widely sprinkled with gray, in the neighborhood of fifty years of age, with a clear voice and masculine utterance.

1868, to John Volk, a daughter. Weight thirteen pounds.

A young man, Frank Vogt, left his father's house in St. Louis, last Monday week, with the intention of going to school, and has not been heard from since. He had about seventy-five dollars with him.

Wm. Orr, a prominent citizen of Maysville, is under arrest for changing the denomination of county warrants from $50 to $150, etc. He has always borne a good character and public opinion is divided as to his guilt.

Wm. Hireen, a conductor on a freight train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, while proceeding westward, fell between the cars and was instantly killed, four cars passing over him. His remains were taken to Hannibal.

Mr. Thomas E. Dodge, an old citizen, residing five miles from Gentryville, was stricken with palsy and fell from his wagon into the road a few days ago. He was found in this condition a few hours after, but died the following night.

David Uhlor, a Hancock county (Ill.) farmer, was victimized in St. Louis, Friday last, by accepting a draft in favor of Verdant Green, from a confidence operator, signing himself Chevalier d'Industrie, whom David took for a veritable nobleman.

A thief snatched a bundle of tickets from the hand of the Hannibal and St. Joseph ticket agent, at Chillicothe, on Wednesday, and jumping upon the train just leaving, fancied himself out of danger. The telegraph overhauled him at Utica, and he was arrested.

There is a negro woman living in Clay county by the name of Winney, who is 118 years old. She was born in Virginia in 1750, years before the revolution. Her former master says he has known her about sixty years, and has never known her to be sick but once, and then she had the fever and ague. So says the St. Joe *Herald.*

Last Thursday, a brakesman on the freight train going west, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, had his hand smashed while coupling cars. Also one on the Kansas City and Cameron Railroad, had his hand smashed at Cameron junction, on Saturday last, while coupling passenger coaches.

An affray occurred on Tuesday evening of last week, at Paris, between Ballard Harlow and Henry Trussel, in the meat shop of the latter. Harlow was struck over the head with a pistol, and his skull fractured, causing his death on the Thursday following. Harlow was intoxicated at the time, and quarrelsome.

POLITICAL.

Grant's majority in Ohio is now reckoned at 41,761.

A. J's "native village" gave 200 Republican majority.

Grant's majority in eighty counties in Indiana is 9,244. Twelve counties remain to be heard from.

Chattanooga remembers General Grant. At the recent election it voted as follows: Grant 1055, Seymour 325. Republican majority 730.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Union* urges Gen. Benjamin F. Loan for the United States Senate, in place of John B. Henderson.

The twelve counties of the Western Reserve of Ohio give Grant a majority of 27,495—a Republican gain over October of 4,778.

Gen. Grant has been widely known as a "tanner." He will soon for a short time become a cabinet maker.—*New York Sun.*

The Republican tickets for Congressmen and Electors in South Carolina bore "the strange device" of an eagle soaring in the clouds with a carpet-bag in his talons.

Seymour's own town—the town of Deerfield—went against Seymour by a majority of ONE, though it was previously Democratic. Grant's own town—Galena—was carried for Grant, though it was previously Democratic.

The Springfield *Republican* predicts that at the first opportunity General Butler will join the Democrats and make open war upon General Grant. Butler's letter to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* gives color to this prediction.

The Memphis *Avalanche* is about to embark for a long voyage. It says: "Wanted—Two hundred thousand ships, from the size of the Great Eastern down to an Arkansas dugout. We Democrats are about to make our annual excursion up Salt river. No Radicals 'need apply.'"

GENERAL NEWS.

A man named John Oakley was killed at a charivari, six miles from Independence, Iowa, Wednesday night.

Perry W. Hunter, an extensive woollen manufacturer at Norristown, Pa., committed suicide by shooting, Thursday night.

J. Frank Watson, an absconding claim agent, plead guilty at Lafayette, In., a few days ago, and was sentenced to four years in the Penitentiary.

Mike Fitzgerald, a politician of New York, has been arrested and taken to Philadelphia on a requisition of Gov. Geary, to answer to the charge of violating the laws of Pennsylvania, in voting in Philadelphia at the October election.

The Weekly Whig.

—AND—

REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1868.

CITY AFFAIRS.

ACCIDENT.—A son of M. C. Baldwin, of Fairfie, while cutting wood near that place, on last Saturday, met with a serious accident, by the falling of a tree which caught his leg and crushed it so badly as to necessitate amputation

METEOROLOGICAL.—The following is the range of the thermometer, morning, noon and evening, for the week ending, November 15th, as kept by T. W. Francis:

	Morn.	Noon.	Eve.
Monday	44	54	47
Tuesday	40	52	44
Wednesday	35	49	42
Thursday	36	49	42
Friday	36	52	46
Saturday	45	54	50
Sunday	40	54	50

DEAD CATTLE.—The cattle trade that came in Tuesday night, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, lost eleven more of their cattle, in which were twenty head of dead cattle, and in ten car loads of the same that arrived yesterday were the same number of dead. The cars have no arrangement to prevent the stock from slipping around, and when one goes down there is no chance for it to recover its feet, and in floundering around, trips others, that fall where they die or are injured so as to render them unfit for beef.

HORTICULTURAL CONVENTION.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society will be held at Bunker Hill, December 15, 16, 17 and 18. Delegates from all local horticultural and agricultural organizations, from this and other States, are invited. The citizens of Bunker Hill are prepared to entertain all. The different railroads passing through and near that place will return members free or at reduced rates.

This society has done much to develop the horticultural interests of the State, and will probably long continue doing same.

PORTOPICE ROBBERY IN CLAYTON.—The postoffice at Clayton was burglariously entered, night before last, by sunday roiloiacs enough, with made a jug of Jo. for the purpose of robbing Uncle Samuel of twenty dollars worth of those valued line engravings.* They also emptied a jug of Old Sam, and gorging the mail for Carthage and gobbling up the letters. They then, in divers ways, defaced the door of the postoffice and fled. The affair caused much excitement in Clayton, which will undoubtedly result in the speedy capture of the guilty.

QUINCY BRIDGE.—We had the pleasure of a trip over the Quincy bridge, this morning, and we join with all others who have traveled over it in stating that it is the finest structure of the kind in existence. It is such an extent that the motion of the train does not jar the bridge perceptibly. It is the best bridge in the western country, and reflects great credit on the companies that built it.

We slip the above from the Hannibal *Courier-Post* of Friday last. The improvement of this structure will soon make itself felt for a long way up and down the river. It is the longest bridge in America and is not surpassed by any for its stability and beauty of workmanship.

CITY NEWS SUMMARY.—The Hight theatrical combination closed their engagement last Saturday night, to good house.

—Lost Thursday the city fire department had a practice run and report by the Mayor and City Council.—Improvements are being rapidly pushed ahead, and many new buildings are being put up in consequence.

—Monday night a terrible fire burned out two buildings on Hampshire street, belonging respectively to Jno. T. Rogers, of Quincy, and Mr. T. S. Rutherford, of St. Louis. Spiegel, Thomas & Co. lost nearly their whole stock of furniture, which was about $40,000. Henry Koha, auctioneer, lost largely, as did several others. Only a part insured, mostly in Eastern insurance companies. The fire originated from a defective flue.—Steamer Phil. Sheridan broke her starboard shaft Thursday, on her lower passing, while trying to leave the wharf.—Saturday last, Patrick Allen and William Crowe, drayers, were both pounding in the latter being severely injured by wounded blows on the head with a wagon stake, in the hands of the former. Allen was held to bail in the sum of $1000, to answer the charge of assault with a deadly weapon.—Henry Eilers was fined in the wagonmaster, on Wednesday, for fifty days, for vagrancy.—French Bulldogs are fined $12 50 for resisting an officer.—Charles Gaffney was fined $10 and costs for paying a confidence game with the "celebrated Green Goods." Delaney Jones was fined $21 50 and sent to the workhouse for thirty-two days, for resisting an officer.

THE WHIG.

We are grateful to find that a large number of the outgoing subscribers of the Whig, whose terms of subscription have expired, are renewing as permanent subscribers. The following letter received yesterday and which are specimens of those received almost daily indicates the estimate in which the paper is held by its readers:

PRESCOTT, CTR, Ill, Nov. 16, 1868.

Editors Whig:

SIR,—Please find enclosed two dollars for the Whig another year. We do not know how to do without your paper.

Yours,

BOWEN, Hancock Co., Ill.

Publishers Quincy Whig:

DEAR SIRS: Please find enclosed $2 00, for which continue my subscription up to January, 1869. I will say that I like your title finely paper, and conclude I cannot do without it. Yours in politics, I know, and more precisely, I find the telegraphic market reports very latest, very full, and of my own country stations, and notice it referred to by our political papers. Yours, &c.

Please do not miss one number.

Confidence Game.

This style of imposing upon the credulity of the people assumes many forms, but the latest, and most successful, and most barefaced operation, was started in this city some weeks ago. It was carried on under the guise of a "Green Goods" operation, and

The Weekly Whig.

—AND—

REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1868.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Quite a number of our subscribers have fallen into arrears for their papers. These neglects are sins of thoughtlessness in us, and we hope they will result the second time we. Book-keeping accounts is always on the editorial blank, and such one can see how he stands by referring to the paper in doubt to be stopped—all sense of neglect is avoided.

OFFICIAL BLANKS.

COUNTY OFFICERS, ATTORNEYS, AGENTS and all persons requiring blanks for the transaction their business are invited to send to Dist. Office. We keep constantly on hand a large assortment in weight and price. We will distribute little books at St. Louis, Chicago or Alexandria.

POETRY.

I Am All Alone.

BY T. E. BRYST.

I am all alone!—and the willow that glory
Round Hope's young days have passed away!
Oh! I feel in my soul that I shall be sorry,
And like hope that I cherished have made them
I am all alone!
Yes, I am all alone, and I weep for my days,
And I sit in my corner,—as all alone!

Yet the flowers will bloom, and I hardly believe flowers,
And friends have departed, one by one—
Yet I cannot, alone, cherish hope,
And weave her wreath of hopes faded flowers,
Yet I cannot, alone, cherish hope,
Yet I cannot, for grief, or for other sorrow
And the honor of my fathers and mothers,
And I walk in a land where strangers are
Yet I cannot, alone, cherish hope,
And experience is proved me,—which I cannot see,
And yet my heart is troubled—my heart is troubled
And the sun goes round, and the glowing ends,
And I cannot see the sun,
And flowers are bright and beautiful,
Yet I cannot, alone, cherish hope, I trust!
And I cannot, like a child in a cradle of sorrow,
Yet I cannot, alone, cherish hope.

I wander about, like a shadow of pain,
Yet I cannot, alone, cherish hope my hope
Yet I cannot, alone, cherish hope, O!
Oh, how it pains on a bosom of sadness!
Yet I cannot, alone, cherish hope
To dwells in my sorrow,—and all alone!

Note Principle.

(From the Dublin of Satin.)

The Morality of God.

Lately in a sermon, I was asked to consider
And heaven's firmament is strong!
Yet I cannot, alone, cherish hope
Yet I cannot, alone, cherish hope
Yet I cannot, alone, cherish hope
Yet I cannot, alone, cherish hope!

Are thus sense, and are the equal
Yet I cannot would prevent
Are thus opening forth to one what God done,
Yet I cannot, alone, cherish hope
Are the natural gaudy beautiful God's praise,
Yet I cannot, alone, cherish hope!

Of all things, in the whole of Second in,
Yet I cannot, alone, cherish hope!
Of the whole universe, in point of See,
Yet I cannot, alone, cherish hope!
Yet I cannot, alone, cherish hope!
And still would be life own eternity.

Yet I cannot, alone, cherish hope, gone down;
Yet I cannot, alone, cherish hope!
Yet I cannot, alone, cherish hope!
Yet I cannot, alone, cherish hope!

The shaft caused much excitement in Clayton, which will undoubtedly result in the speedy capture of the rogues.

QUINCY BRIDGE.—We had the pleasure of a trip over the Quincy bridge, this morning, and we join with all others who have traveled over it in stating that it is the "biggest thing out." The track is smooth and the structure is substantial to such an extent that the motion of the train does not jar the bridge perceptibly. It is the best bridge in the western country, and reflects great credit on the companies that built it.

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THE WHIG.

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BOWEN, Hancock Co., Ill.

Publishers Quincy Whig:

DEAR SIRS: Please find enclosed $2 00, for which continue my subscription up to January, 1870. I find the WHIG an invaluable family paper, and conclude I cannot do without it. Besides its politics, which suit me precisely, I find the telegraphic market reports are the very latest we get here at our country stations, and notice it referred to by our principal grain dealers. * * * Please do not miss one number.

Confidence Game.

This style of imposing upon the credulity of the people assumes many forms, but the latest, and probably the most open and barefaced operation, was started in this city some weeks ago. It was carried on under the name of the "United States Forwarding Agency," and was operated through the Postoffice. A man passing under the name of T. S. Ayers, opened an office over Ricker's bank, as agent, and wrote a large number of letters to parties in almost every section of the country, informing the party addressed that there was a package at his office for said party, which would be forwarded on the receipt of one dollar. The operator was exposed by some of those receiving letters, who directed that the package be turned over to the express office in this city for transportation. Others wrote direct to Mr. Kates, superintendent of the Merchants' Union Express Company, requesting him to receive whatever the U. S. Forwarding Agency had for them, pay the charges and have the same collected on delivery. Mr. Kates knew nothing of such an agency, and turned the case over to the police. Ayres must have heard of what was transpiring, as on the same day, a week ago last Saturday, he suddenly left for parts unknown. In the meantime about 150 letters accumulated in the Postoffice to his address. He finally ordered them to be forwarded to Aurora, in this State. This gave the police a clue, and an officer was dispatched to that city, who succeed in arresting Ayres last Tuesday. The whole thing savors strongly of a swindling game. It is very easily seen that some of these letters contained a dollar, which was pocketed by the "agent," but no package was ever forwarded to the victims. It is fortunate that the prompt action of the police department prevented a very extensive spread of the swindling. The officer arrived with Ayres, from Aurora, on last evening's train. He will have an examination to-day.

Ere time arose, and ere the regal sun
To world on world gave life and light,—
Ere man sprang forth to see what God had done,
And glorify His love and might,—
Ere the rapt seraph greatly breathed God's praise,
He lived, the Lord of everlasting days.

If all things, in the whirl of fiercest ire
Were widely trampled, torn and crushed;
If the whole universe, in gulfs of fire,
To hideous ruin madly rushed;
If Nature, sweetest, noblest, were to die,
God still would be His own eternity.

Since the sun and shines benign, goes down;
Day chaseth night, night chaseth day:
Earth pours her treasures, wears her gorgeous crown;
Then treasures, crown alike decay.
What is immensity, but change immense;
Yet varies not God's being, high, intense.

Yea God, Thou art immutable, and Thou
Defiest Death, and scornest Time;
Never shall be my hope less bright than now,
For its foundation is sublime,
Father, Thou hast been our Redeemer great,
And Thou wilt be our God compassionate.

Then let all earthly gladness fade, depart,
And let all earthly hopes grow dim;
Let from my lips the cry of anguish dart,
And let my eyes in sorrow swim:
In joy, affliction's cry and tear shall end;
Thou God, consolest, Thou, Immortal Friend!

TRIFLES.

A desirable domestic bird—A duck of a wife.

Knock-down political arguments—Those of Democratic clubs.

A man you do not like to have in your personal service—An undertaker.

Most of a fisherman's income may be classed under the head of net gains.

Queer that a shoemaker who is "everlasting" is continually "pegging out."

A patriot and a traitor may be said to have the same end to aim at—their country's.

Conundrums.

When's a door not a door? When it's "a shutter."

What town in Ireland reminds one of a candle just burning out? Wicklow.

What is that which, by losing an eye, has nothing left but a nose? A noise.

Why do so many people in China travel on *foot?* Because there is only one Cochin China.

Lip service may be bad for professing Christians, but it is good enough for professed lovers.

Why is a man with a squint one of the greatest anomalies? Because he's a man who sees *as-cant*.

If you wish to get rich, get married, when was ever honey made with one bee in the hive?

Never purchase friendship or love by gifts; when thus obtained they are lost as soon as you stop payment.

The loveliest faces are to be seen by moonlight, when one sees half with the eye and half with the fancy.

Be not affronted at a jest. If one throws salt at thee, thou wilt receive no harm, unless thou hast sore places.

What is the difference between a hungry man and a glutton? One longs to eat, and the other eats too long.

What is the difference between a special constable and a superanuated constable? The former's sworn in and the latter's *worn* out.

"To what sect or fraternity do you think I belong?" asked a contemptible little fop of a lady. "To the insect fraternity," was the reply.

What is the difference between a civilized dinner and a person who subsists at the north pole? One has his bill of fare, and the other his fill of bear.

Scene as a dinner table, at which a clergyman is present; Landlady—"Mrs. Croker, will you say grace!" Little boy at foot of the table—"Mamma, I say beans—want some beans, don't want any grace."

A naughty boy, blubbering because his mother would not let him go down to the river on the Sabbath, upon being admonished, said; "I didn' want to go a swimmin with 'em, ma; I ouly wanted to go down an' see the bad little boys drown for going a swimmin' on a Sunday—boo-hoo."

A gentleman travelling in a neighboring State asked his landlady if there was a high school in the town. The lady hesitatingly replied, as if she did not know what he meant, "Not very." But seeing by the expression of her guest's face that something was wrong in her answer, added, "The school that our Tom goes to is pretty high—It's on the highest hill in town, but one!"

LEGAL NOTICES.

Beware of various deleterious imitations of Burnett's Cocoaine for the hair. Burnett's preparations are for sale by Montgomery & Co., Sommer & Metz, and all druggists.

A busy man is a locomotive, and life is a track. Every night he drives into "the house," and stops. Every morning he is fired up anew, and away he goes, switching off in one direction and then in another. In this routine of business he forgets that the physical organization is of the most delicate kind. If a hard iron locomotive needs constant care, and to be well oiled up and rubbed off every day, how much more necessary is it that all men and women should use Plantation Bitters, which are the *ne plus ultra* of everything which is necessary to keep the system in a perfect tone of health

Magnolia Water—Superior to the best imported German cologne, and sold at half the price.

Let it always be remembered that Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative is not a dye; that it does not color the scalp, but by its remarkable life-giving properties restores the hair to its original lustre and beauty.—*Detroit Tribune.*

Benediction; adjourned.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. A. B. Campbell. Subject for prayer, "The conversion of the children."

CHILDREN'S MEETING.

Song—"The Port of Peace."

Rev. J. O. Sargent spoke to the subject, "The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want."

He related the poor girl's dream about the two shepherds; the story of the children who had forgotten mother, but remembered her song, and of the boy who would go where he could pray.

Song—'Away, away."

Rev. T. M. Goodspeed spoke to the subject, "The call of the Lord Jesus Christ."

He recited the fable of the great giant Ophero, and the stories, children clinging to the rock, woman clinging to the cross.

R. W. Gardner, Esq., spoke to the questions, "What do you like best? What do you learn at Sunday School?" And to the topic, "Love the Bible."

Song—"Who shall shine?"

E. D. Jones, Esq., compared the Sunday School to a reservoir full of living water; to a table loaded with rich things, and to an apothecary filled with soul medicine. He recited the allegory, ship in storm at sea, large stone cross on shore, woman clinging to it with left hand, holding in right hand burning torch, children near her seeking shelter. He said teachers should have FAITHFULNESS graven on their hearts. They should be true to pastor, superintendent, parents and their classes, within closets, in the school, everywhere.

In the mined city of Pompeii the keeper of the gate was found in armor at his post. Teacher, rain or shine, be at your post. Plant the cross in the hearts of your pupils. Lead them to Christ.

A King ordered an architect to build a temple, but not to put his name on it. When completed, the architect's name, although not graven there, appeared in a thousand places, on the floor, ceiling, windows and doors. Teachers, stamp not your own, but Jesus' name in the hearts of your pupils.

Portraits of great men were offered for sale at a fair. One least valued was that of Jesus Christ. A soldier bought Cæsar, an orator bought Cicero, a lawyer bought Justinian, and a poet bought Horace. No one but a poor pilgrim seemed to want Jesus Christ, and he gave all he had for him. Children, give yourselves for Jesus now, to-morrow may be too late. A minister, with now for his text, while studying over it fell asleep, and dreamed he was in hell—that all the powers there were planning to get as many of the people in the world as possible. One spirit said, "Send me. I will tell them the Bible is not true." Another said, "No; send me. I will tell them there is no God—no Saviour. Another said, "Send me. I will tell them the Bible is true—that there is a God and a Saviour, but they need not be in a hurry to believe it." Delay is dangerous. Come now.

Benediction.

Singing—"Coronation."

Dismissed with shaking hands.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Convention met at 8½ o'clock.

Devotional exercises were conducted by E. D. Jones, Esq.

Subject for Prayer—"Success of the Sunday School Cause."

Additional five minutes reports from delegates showed need of greater devotion to the work on the part of all interested.

BLACKBOARD TEACHING.

Mr. Jones said: "Use of the blackboard is to illustrate Scripture. It appeals to the eye, excites curiosity, and secures attention. It is useful in enforcing the great idea of the lesson. One idea well taught is enough for one day. All exercises of the day should be concentrated upon the central thought. Secret of Sunday School failures—we sow the word broadcast. Work must be systematized to be effective. Don't cram children's minds with chaff—give them the wheat. He also, in a variety of exercises, showed how to use the blackboard to good advantage."

Song—"Never grow weary."

How shall we retain the older scholars?

Mr Chittenden said: "Give them something to do; let them feel that their presence is necessary; assign the best Teachers to those classes."

Rev. Mr. Campbell said: "By setting them a good example; by sympathizing with, advising and helping them. Teacher must know more than they do, and so interest them with new thoughts on the lesson that they will discover a mine of truth in it. He must prove the Bible an inexhaustible storehouse; meet objections; tell where reason ends and faith begins, and must lead a consistent life.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:

Resolved, That for succeeding in retaining the older scholars the following things are useful: faithful, capable, studious, intelligent, consistent, devoted Christian teachers; the presence of mature Christians in the school, and sympathy with them, manifesting itself practically in helping them on.

On motion, addresses were dispensed with, and the "Question Drawer" was opened. E. D. Jones, Esq., was requested to answer questions:

Should Infant classes have same lesson as others? If Teacher can adapt it to the class.

Should Teacher talk, or induce the Scholar to talk? Induce the Scholar to talk.

How can we secure a faithful Corps of Teachers?—In many ways. By formally installing them; by having them sign Teachers' Covenant; by consecrating them to the work with prayer and giving them the right hand of fellowship, by calling the roll every Sabbath. This has a fine moral effect upon the whole school.

What are Pastors' Sunday School Duties?—Pastors are as responsible for the Sunday School as for the prayer meeting. Pastors and Superintendents must be one in spirit.

Is not the use of the Blackboard too much of a baby business for large Scholars?—Not if rightly used. Blackboard may be a dignified and exalted means of presenting truth to the mind.

What kind of Sunday School Music is Best?—That which aids in enforcing the central thought of the lesson and portrays Jesus Christ.

Should irreligious persons be Teachers?—When no others can be had. Those who have found the way are best fitted to be teachers.

How can we get careless Church Members into Sunday School?—Not by scolding, but by persuasion. By inducing them to believe they will be useful there.

Is not the present tendency of Sunday School Literature Injurious?—In some respects it is. Cull the good. Reject the bad.

Is religion indispensible to Teachers of Sunday Schools?—It is in leading souls to Christ.

Are Sunday School Concerts good?—They are.

How often?—Monthly.

Are Social Entertainments of Children beneficial?—Yes, they win their hearts.

Has Township Organization been an Advantage?—It has.

Song—"Resting by and by."

THE WANTS OF OUR COUNTY.

We want a Sunday School in every district. How shall we get it? We cannot secure excellence without labor and sacrifice. Sunday School workers must do this work by devoting time and labor to it. We must have earnest men to carry it on. Personal responsibility must be felt and carried out.

Time expired. On motion, further consideration of this topic was postponed until 2 o'clock.

Benediction.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

Convention met at 1½ o'clock.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. T. W. Goodspeed.

Subject for prayer—"Thy kingdom come."

The wants of our county were resumed. Thirteen townships reported unorganized. On motion, seven volunteers to organize them were called for. Mr. J. Burns volunteered for Melrose and Fall Creek, Mr. M. B. Finley for Richfield and McKee, Mr. S. Curtiss for North East and Houston, Y. M. C. A. for Burton and Payson, Mr. Corey for Beverly and Liberty, Messrs. McDowell and Nance for Clayton and Camp Point, and Messrs. Chittenden and Lyon for Concord.

On motion, E. D. Jones, Esq., consecrated the volunteers to the work by prayer.

On motion, Messrs. Wood and Cottrell were appointed visitors to Quincy Sunday Schools.

On motion, Vice Presidents in the field were continued, as follows: Lima, Mr. John Laird; Ursa, Mr. Charles Miller; Mendon, Mr. J. B. Coart; Ellington, Mr. E Penrose, Honey Creek, Mr. Newton Barber; Columbus, Mr. A. B. McNeal; Keene, Mr. S. Curtiss.

On motion, Mr. J. McClelland was elected Vice President of Gilmer township.

Resolutions were adopted as follows.

Resolved, That we need Sunday Schools in every district, and in order to do this Christians throughout the county must work.

Resolved, That individuals in the different localities must take this responsibility upon them and persevere until the Sunday School wants of our county are adequately supplied.

On motion, Art. 11 of the constitution was repealed and the following was adopted:

ART. 11. An annual meeting of the convention shall be held in Quincy on the Thursday and Friday last preceding the full moon in November, and a semi-annual meeting shall be held at such place in the county as the convention at its annual meeting shall select, on the Thursday and Friday last preceding the full moon in May.

On motion, the convention accepted the invitation of citizens of Payson to hold its next semi-annual meeting there.

On motion, Mr. J. Burns, of Quincy, Mr. A. S. McDowell, of Clayton, and Mr. A. A. Cottrell, of Mendon, were elected an Executive Committee, and a Committee of Arrangements for the ensuing year.

On motion, Deacon Wood, O. W. Reardon, J. K. Scarborough, R. W. Gardner and J. W. Brown were appointed delegates to the next State Convention.

...new era in the importance of Quincy's manufacturing interests. Our city will then become the seat of iron smelting in the West. The Mississippi river affords a ready and cheap means of transporting the ore from the immense fields of Southeast Missouri, to be smelted and fashioned by labor in our midst, concentrating capital, and, consequently, inducing immigration and a building up of the largest city on the Father of Waters. And, besides, it would bring hither the principal machine shops of the railroads in the Western States.

Not only will the manufacturing interests of Quincy be increased many fold, but every other business will receive an impetus in proportion. Therefore, we say, for the prosperity and building up of this city, may the enterprise prove successful beyond all present anticipations

All the coal used by the foundries in St. Louis, for smelting purposes, has to be transported from the Alleghanys, which can only be done during high stages of water, involving great expense, which, here, will be greatly reduced. Besides coal, manganese is said to abound in large quantities. The company is preparing to come on and start the work as early as possible, probably within the next week or ten days. Their progress will be closely marked and recorded.

THE FIRE ON MONDAY NIGHT.

The fire originated from a defective flue in the upper part of the building. It smouldered and burned until every consumable substance had entirely disappeared, leaving the bare walls standing, but in such a condition as to be in danger of falling at any moment. As is usual in times of great excitement, like that of Monday night, much unwarranted carrying away of portable property was done. E. Achermann, tobacconist, had about $1,000 worth of his stock carried off by irresponsible parties, which was probably appropriated by the kind assistants so numerous at large fires. He had no insurance on his stock, and the loss is a very severe one to him.

Spiegel, Thoms & Co., the heaviest losers by this fire, is a new firm which located here not long since, and had the most complete, largest, and best made stock of furniture in the city, and were fast winning favor among our citizens for their unexceptionable dealings. The firm is connected with an extensive manufacturing establishment in Indianapolis, Ind., where their furniture was mostly manufactured. Our citizens deeply sympathize with these gentlemen in their misfortune, and regard the destruction of such establishments as indeed a public calamity. Their loss exceeds the amount insured, as near as they can calculate, by $20,000 or more. They were insured in the following companies, represented in this city by Charles & Scroggs, agents: Ætna, of Hartford, Conn., $7,000; Home, New York, $5,000; Hartford, $2,000; North America, of Hartford, $1,500; Republic, of Chicago, $2,500, making a total of $18,000. It is hoped that it will not be long before they are again located, even more favorably, with as fine a stock.

The building occupied by Spiegle, Thoms & Co. was owned by Mr. Tim. Rogers, and is a total loss, there being no insurance on it. The east building, belonging to Mr. T. S. Rutherford, of St. Louis, was also insured by Charles & Scroggs, as follows: Ætna, Hartford, Conn., $3,000; Home, New York, $3,000; North America, Philadelphia, $3,000, in all $9,000,

Henry Kohn, auctioneer, had partly removed his stock of goods from Fifth street into Rutherford's building, and had insurance amounting to $14,000, viz.: Ætna, of Hartford, $5,000; Home, New York, $2,000; North America, Philadelphia, $5,000, and Farmers' and Merchants', $2,000.

Hon. N. Bushnell's loss was above $3,000; insured, but in what companies we did not learn.

Admy & Levi's liquor store, on the west side of the fire, was damaged to about $150, besides which, Mr. Levi, living over the store, had his furniture considerably injured.

The firemen worked until they were exhausted, and prevented the spread of the fire to adjoining buildings, which could not possibly have escaped but for their energy. The streets ran with water, and the hose was covered with mud, which froze rapidly, and rendered handling very difficult. The prompt arrival of the fire department on the grounds, with their engines, is deserving of greatest praise.

We learn that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company contemplate moving their stock yards out on Twelfth street. It would be a good move, as the present location does not afford sufficient room for the rolling stock, and making this side of the river the transfer depot will require large additional track. The work of filling in goes rapidly on, and will probably be completed by the first of January.

DEAD.—We regret to hear of the death of Capt. James N. Brown, of Sangamon county, well known as a large farmer and live stock dealer. Capt. Brown was one of the pioneers of Central Illinois. He has filled many places of honor and trust. He died suddenly, on the 16th, at his residence.

Government Works at Rock Island.

[From the Rock Island Union.]

A vast amount of labor has been expended on and about the island during the season now near its close. The laborers' pay roll for the last month amounted to $39,000. Those who can compare the island as it is to-day, with the island as it was nine months ago, will realize that the labor has not been without great effect.

THE NEW BRIDGE.

The last pier is being completed, and the abutment on the island shore is far advanced. The finished piers are a model of neat and substantial masonry. They are four feet higher than the old ones, and the ends facing the current are furnished with a sharp angle that will split any ordinary chunk of ice that may strike them. The heaviest Joliet rock is used in their construction. "Uncle Sam," the island fire engine, has been put to new service, in pumping out the coffer-dams around the piers. As the superstructure is to be of iron, which will be shipped hither ready to be put up, we may expect to drive over the new bridge before many weeks. The causeway on the island side will be raised and widened, and the roadway, we understand, will pass underneath the new railroad bridge, near the end of the causeway.

On the new workshop but little has been done during the fall, as the stone-cutters were all put on the bridge piers and the Moline dam. A number have now returned, and the walls again begin to rise.

The north bank of the island is being securely rip-rapped, or covered with a layer of rocks firmly set on edge. The bank is first graded down to a proper slope and all obstructions removed. This is to prevent floods and ice from wearing away the earth.

The wing dam is almost completed a distance of 2,200 feet from the head of the island. This work is superintended by George Downs, and does him infinite credit for its substantial character. The base is full thirty feet in width. A crib of heavy timbers was first put in and filled with rock and clay. The sides were then laid up sloping, with a covering of heavy rock set on edge and finished in oval shape over the top. The top rises from five to twelve feet above low water mark, that portion near the island being the highest. It is so constructed that ice moving in any direction must strike the dam at an angle, and cannot possibly tear it away or injure it. It contains fourteen thousand yards of solid rock, which is equivalent to about twenty-five thousand yards when broken. All this rock was taken from the Moline chain, and cost the Government nothing.

The Moline dam is progressing. A large portion has received the coping, and the remainder is being rapidly pushed forward. It is a massive and durable structure.

Kilpatrick to Butcher Forrest.

Gen. E. W. Whitaker, formerly on the staff of Gen. Kilpatrick, publishes the following letter:

HARTFORD, CONN., Nov. 20, 1868.

Gen. U. L. Shackelford, New Haven, Conn:

GENERAL—In reply to Forrest's recent letter to you, I am authorized by General Kilpatrick to say that since officers of the United States army who were present at the investigation of the Fort Pillow massacre, the testimony of hundreds of witnesses there taken, and the report of the Congressional committee which conducted that investigation have not only confirmed his (Kilpatrick's) statements on that subject, but have given additional and more shocking details of Forrest's inhuman conduct at Fort Pillow, General Kilpatrick has nothing to communicate, either to Forrest or Basil Duke, except to reiterate his denunciations of Forrest's unparalleled atrocities. I am very respectfully, etc, E. W. WHITAKER.

Prof. Turner.

While we did not expect his election, we profoundly regret the defeat of Prof. Turner in this District. Men like Burr can declaim more to the taste of a stump crowd, but we need in Congress more workers and fewer talkers. Prof. Turner is one of the great thinkers, withal eminently practical, cautious and safe. He is now warmly enlisted in the advocacy of an enterprise that will, in coming time, immensely enhance the commercial facilities of the West, or rather the South-west. We shall be glad to assist him in drawing public attention to the project.

Adjutant General Baker of Iowa announces that he will attend to the payment of claims of the members of the First Iowa Cavalry for back pay under the laws of the last session of the General Assembly; claims of Second and Third Iowa Infantry for gray suit under laws of 1866 and 1868, and for the settlement of all claims for transportation of arms, accouterments, &c., at the places and on the days hereafter named:

Mount Pleasant	Thursday	Nov. 12
Lansing	Tuesday	Nov. 17
Waukon	Thursday	Nov. 19
Decorah	Saturday	Nov. 21
McGregor	Tuesday	Nov. 24
Elkader	Thursday	Nov. 26
Dubuque	Saturday	Nov. 28
Manchester	Monday	Nov. 30
Anamosa	Wednesday	Dec. 2
Clinton and Lyons	Friday	Dec. 4
Davenport	Mon and Tues.	Dec. 7, 8
Muscatine	Wednesday	Dec. 9
Washington	Thursday	Dec. 10
Iowa City	Saturday	Dec. 12

The New York *World* says the coal of Illinois, the copper of Michigan, the iron of Missouri, the breadstuffs of the prairies and the timber and water power of the entire region present facilities for manufacturing and its attendent pursuits, such as no other quarter of the habitable globe has ever witnessed.

...opposition to Gen. Grant's administration. On the contrary, so far as it is consistent with my duty to the country, and obligations to the constitution, I will sustain it."

JEFF DAVIS' TRIAL.

[Washington Correspondence Chicago Times.]

Many inquiries are made as to whether Jeff. Davis will have to appear before the United States circuit court, on the fourth Monday of this month, at Richmond. Such is the condition of the recognizance; but it is by no means sure that he will personally appear. If Messrs. O'Conner and Evarts, who represent respectively the accused and the government, deem his personal appearance necessary, it is agreed that he shall be informed by telegram, over the cable.

Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin offers a reward of $500 and the Sheriff of Grant county $200 for the apprehension of Robert Lowery, who murdered a man named Ross, in Potosi, Grant county, on election day.

MARRIED.

November 16th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. S. S. Hunting, Mr. JOHN BYWATER, of Quincy, and LAURA, daughter of Lewis Kendall, of Ellington.

At St. John's Church, in this city, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Sidney Corbett, Dr R. O. MOORE, of Omaha, and Miss ELIZA B. BUSHNELL, of this city.

DIED.

In this city, November 16th, of consumption, JANETT CAMPBELL, aged 27 years.

On the 5th of November, about five miles north of Mendon, Miss JOSEPHINE WILSON, daughter of James W. Wilson, Esq., aged 16 years and 11 months

At the residence of her son, S. S. Warrington, Mrs. ELIZABETH WARRINGTON, in the 83d year of her age, after an illness of over two years.

O, Mother, Mother.
Soon shall we meet again,
Meet ne'er to sever;
Soon will peace wreath her chain
Round us forever;
Our hearts will then repose,
Secure from worldly woes;
Our songs of praise shall close
Never; no, never!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

I HEREBY REVOKE, IF THERE be any general, special or verbal authority from the undersigned to I B. Frisbie to buy, sell, transfer or lease my lands, make contracts, receive money, or any other act for me. I will not recognize or be bound by any of his acts in my name as of any binding force upon me. A. W. DUDLEY,
Nov. 14, 1868.—nov16dawlt Frankfort, Ky.

PERFORMING ANIMALS,

HOW TO TEACH HORSES TO FEIGN LAMENESS; find hidden articles; fire pistols; turn hand-organ; pump water, &c. Dogs to dance; "sing;" go errands; select any article at command from a large number and give to any designated person, as, "Give the blue stocking to the lady in the white dress;" to find a card privately drawn and replaced in the pack by any stranger, &c. Pigs to answer questions by selecting appropriate printed cards; to tell day of week or month; tell any lady's age, and name of future husband, &c. And many amusing curious and wonderful feats of bears, monkeys, elephants, goats, donkeys, and even cats, rats, mice, and fleas. Explanations of the tricks with instructions for teaching, illustrated, will be given in

HANEY'S JOURNAL,

a handsome, moderately illustrated monthly of interesting, entertaining and useful matter for all. Exposures of humbugs, quacks, and swindles; lives of the rich men of the world, showing how they gained their wealth; new arts and recipes; hints on health; magic, games, puzzles, &c., for the young, and choice miscellany, and attractive illustrations for all.

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Dealers supplied by NEW ENGLAND NEWS COMP.
nov13dawlt

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE QUINCY WHIG,
Wednesday Evening, November 18, 1868.

Our readers are now in a condition to take, with us, a review of the grain trade since the new crop has been in market, and, possibly a new lesson may be learned from recent experience. It will be seen that as soon as the crops were gathered large quantities were rushed into the western markets, which unwise competition among buyers caused to be taken at nearly the full rates for the old crops, without taking into due consideration, the relation of the supplies to the probable future demand. Eastern dealers, more cautious, and more given to studying statistics and commercial data, were not ready to respond with profitable prices to the invitations of western speculators, and to a certain extent held aloof. In the meantime stocks in the lake cities were constantly accumulating, while unwarranted rates were still paid, because dealers would not think of selling without an advance to cover, at least, cost, and, to keep the markets up, they must still buy. But this could not continue; a time was coming when the capital of the banks and the unemployed money of the country would be absorbed in grain. Then holders must sell let the result be what it might. It did come and, at the same time, what changed the retreat of the army of Western grain dealers into a rout was the fall of their unsuccessful brethern in New York and the breaking up of the money market there.

All this is the result of indiscriminate haste by speculators. When will they be governed by the wisdom that our merchants in other branches display and be content with small but certain profits? The prudence of this latter class of commercial men—a prudence taught by dire experience in former times—has alone saved the country from financial disaster.

What now is the condition of the grain markets and the buyers? With all their money absorbed in grain they are at the mercy of Eastern moneyed men, and must sell at such terms as are offered. The consequence is that while the eastern market is not only supplied but surfeited, and no foreign demand of consequence, wheat and other grains are now, probably, below their proper values, and must remain so for some time, and all business is more or less stagnated. Had we had lower prices on the start, we might now have a steady healthy trade, for producers would have realized ere now that moderate values were all that should be expected.

The present condition of trade and travel suggests a question which we submit for the consideration of our commercial and farmer friends, at the same time offering some remarks. The question is "Would it not prove a paying investment for the enterprising man or men who should procure a charter and build one or more good plank or turnpike roads, leading out of the city in the direction of the main traveled routes and most populous sections?" It strikes us that the city might even lend its credit to a small extent for such a project, with advantage to her interests, and that we might have a better, ampler, more active, uniform and satisfactory market as a result. We are impressed with the idea that good plank or...

...loads were offered and taken at previous rates, and 100 bushel to be delivered immediately, were bought at $1 50. Flour continues dull and heavy. Sales of 200 bbls. at $9 50.

CORN—A small lot of new white sold at 52c for feed.

OATS—Small quantities sold at 40@42c.

The Wholesale Trade have done only a moderate business the present week though in some lines more has been done than last week.

DRY GOODS.—In this line a fair business has been done, though here, as everywhere else, there is but little animation in the market. In New York the trade is reported dull and concessions do not stimulate business. Woolens are doing no better than cottons, but flannels, blankets, beavers and ladies' sacking are in best demand.

GROCERIES—A fair business has been done in filling orders, and all articles are firm.

POTATOES—Northern are held firmer, and are likely to advance soon.

IRON AND STEEL—The trade has been good and prices steady.

DRUGS—Trade active. We note a great advance in opium to-day, the price going up to $16 per lb., while morphine advanced to $11 per oz. This is in consequence of the advance in New York, due to confirmed reports in regard to the failure of the crop in Turkey.

TINNERS' STOCK—We note a decline of 50c on tin plate.

COAL OILS—A further decline of 1c per gallon took place to-day.

PROVISIONS—From Cincinnati we learn that there have been already 20,000 hogs packed, and that over forty houses will engage in the business this season. The Gazette says that several houses "have adopted the method of sticking the hogs alive instead of knocking them in the head and then sticking them, as in the old process. The advantage claimed for this method is that it renders the meat whiter, perfectly free from blood, and that it will cure to better advantage and with less loss."

The Chicago Tribune claims that the same method was adopted there three years ago by a leading house and that many others have since followed the method

Dressed hogs were on the market and sellers were asking 8c while buyers offered but 7¾, whether a compromise was effected or not we are unable to say. In our live stock reports will be found sales of live hogs. Later—We learn of sales at 7½ for dressed hogs avg 230 lbs.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

The ruling rates for eastward-bound freights are as follows:

	1st Cl.	2d Cl.	3d Cl.	4th Cl.	Flour.
New York	$2 18	$1 75	$1 25	75	$1 50
Boston	2 28	1 65	1 30	80	1 60
Philadelphia, Baltimore	2 03	1 65	1 17	82	1 64
Chicago	63	50	37	27	50

Flour—To Portland, $1 90. Grain in bulk—Same as fourth class.

FLOUR, PRODUCE, AND PROVISION WHOLESALE MARKET

Farm Produce—Grocers' Stock.

Butter—From wagon, good to choice	35 @ 40
do Wisconsin dairy, in tubs	@ 35
do Northern store-packed	
Cheese—Country and Ills. Factory	17½@ 18
do Ohio and Pope's Factory	19½@ 20
Eggs—From wagon, fresh, per doz	30 @ 31
Honey—Choice country, strained lb	15 @ 20
do do do in comb	12½@ 16
Sorghum Syrup—Fair to good, ℔ gal	45 @ 55
Potatoes—From wagon, fair to good, bu	80 @1 00
do do com store, North, bu	@1 00
do Per car load on track, ℔ bu	90
Onions—From wagon, com. to choice, bu	1 50 @1 60
do do commission store, bbl	@
Beans—From storehouse, navy, ℔ bu	3 00
do do do medium, bu	2 50
Peas—From storehouse, green dried, lb	5½
Dried Apples—From store, quart'r'd, lb	11
Dried Peaches—From store, pared, lb	
do do do do unpared, lb	12½@ 16
Green Apples—Good to choice, bu	1 00 @1 30
Cranberries—From com. store, bbl	$17 00@$20 00

Flour and Meal.

FLOUR—℔ bbl.		CORN MEAL—℔ cwt.	
Choice City	9 50@10 00	Best Bolted	1 75
2d Quality	7 50 @ 8 00	Coarse—Feed	1 50
Third Rate	5 5 @	Hominy, bbl	5 75
Spr'g Wheat	7 00@ 7 50	MILL-FEED—℔ cwt.	
No. 1 Rye	@ 7 50	Shipstuff	1 25@ 1 50
Buckwheat	@10 00	Shorts (ha, 20c)	80
CHOICE FLOUR—Retail	10 00@		

Grain, Hay and Seeds.

WHEAT—WINTER.		BARLEY—	
Extra Choice	@1 50	Choice No 1	2 00@2 05
Prime (clean)	1 35@1 40	BUCKWHEAT	85@1 00
do cheaty	1 15@1 30	OATS (35 lbs)	38@ 40
Inferior	80@1 00	TIMOTHY HAY—F. to G.	
WHEAT—SPRING.		Baled, on car	15 00@16 00
Fair to choice	85@1 00	Unbaled	16 00@18 00
CORN—EAR—NEW.		SEEDS—℔ bu.—buying.	
Choice White	48@ 50	Flaxseed	1 50@ 1 75
Mix'd & Yellow	46@ 48	Timothy	2 00@ 2 25
RYE—No. 1—		Clover	7 00@ 7 50
No. 1 White	78@ 80	BROOM CORN—℔ ton.	
Black & Mixed	60@ 75	Fair to good	$125 @$175

Poultry and Game.

LIVE POULTRY—		GAME—per doz	
Turkeys, ℔ lb	5@ 12	Quails	2 50@ 2 75
Chick'ns ℔ doz	2 25@ 3 00	Mallards	2 50@ 3 00
Ducks, ℔ doz	2 00@ 2 50	Prairie Chick	
DRESSED POULTRY—		GAME—Each.	
Turkeys ℔ lb		Wild Geese	50@ 50
Chickens ℔ doz		Rabbits	
Ducks ℔ doz		GAME—℔ lb	
Geese—each		Venison	

Provisions and Lard.

HAMS, S. C.		BULK MEATS	
In pickle	@	Shoulders	@
Smoked	@	Clear Sides	@
Canvassed	18 @20	do Ribs	@
BACON		Rough Sides	@
Shoulders	12½@13	LARD	@20
Clear Sides	@17	MESS PORK	

Hides, Wool, Feathers, Etc.

GREEN HIDES.		DRY HIDES.	
Butchers'	8½@ 9	Flint	20 @
Salted	10 @11	Salted	17 @
Kip	12 @12½	Flint Calf	20 @
Calf	12½@15	Salted "	18 @
GREEN PELTS.		DRY COUNTRY PELTS.	
Butchers'	@90	Wool Skins	50@1 25
Lambs' Skins	50 @80	Shearlings	10 @35
WOOL		FEATHERS	
Unwashed	25 @27	Prime Geese	65@70
Fleece washed	32 @35	TALLOW	9½@10½
Tub washed	42 @45	BEESWAX	25 @33

Furs and Skins.

Otter, No. 1	3 00@5 00	Cat	10
" " 2	2 50@3 50	Coon	10@ 40
" " 3	1 00@1 50	Skunk	15@ 25
Mink	1 25@2 50	Muskrat	7@ 10
Wolf		Opossum	5@ 15
Grey Fox	20@ 40		

Rags and Old Metals.

RAGS		OLD METALS	
Country mixed	3 @3½	Lead	6 @ 8
Old Cordage and		Brass	10
Bagging, etc	1 @2	Copper	12½@15
		Cast Iron Scrap	1½
		Wro't do	¾

MANUFACTURERS' & MERCHANTS WHOLESALE MARKET.

Bagging.

FLOUR SACKS—℔ hund		JUTE BAGS—℔ hund.	
Cot., ½ bbl	10 00@17 00	Burlaps, 4 bu	21 00@23 00
" ¼ "	10 75@12 00	Gunnies, 2½	21 00@22 00
Paper ¼ "	5 00@ 6 00	Wool Sacks	71 00@75 00
SEAMLESS BAGS ℔ hund		MISCELLANEOUS	
Stark A	48 00@50 0	Grocers' bgs	
Ontario A	45 00@48 00	Paper, ½ M	50@ 8 00
Lewistown A	44 00@47 00	Sack'g Twine	30@ 50
Androscogin	42 00	Jute Twine	33@ 35
Empire City	35 00	Wag. Cov. ea.	10 00@10 50

Boots and Shoes.

MENS' D S. BOOTS.		WOMENS' D. S. BAL'S	
Kip, custom	4 25@5 00	Goat, M. S.	2 35@2 75
Kip, eastern	3 25@4 25	Pebbled, M. S.	2 00@2 75
Calf, custom	5 00 a 5 50	Calf, L. L.	1 75@2 25
Calf, eastern	0 50@5 00	A. Calf, L. L.	1 50@1 00
BOYS' D. S. BOOTS		Buff, " do	1 35@1 85
Gents and Kip	2 50@3 50	Cong. Serge	1 90@2 50
YOUTHS' D S BOOTS		MISSES' D. S. BAL'S	
Gents and Kip	1 75@2 50	Buff & A. Calf	1 15@1 50
MENS D. S. SHOES		CHILDS' D. S. BAL'S	
Wax Brogans	1 50@1 00	Buff	75@1 00
Buff Balmorals	1 90@2 25	A Calf	75@1 15

Brooms and Wooden Ware.

BROOMS—℔ doz.		BROOM STOCK	
Com. House	3 25@ 3 50	Handles, ℔ M	15 00@20 00
Extra, do.	3 75@ 4 00	Wire, per lb	20@ 25
Warehouse	4 75	Twine, sew	40@ 50
Stable	5 75@ 0 75		
TUBS		CHURNS	
No. 1 ℔ doz	13 00	No. 1 ℔ doz	13 50
No. 2 ℔ "	11 50	No. 2 ℔ "	12 50
No. 3 ℔ "	10 00	No. 3 ℔ "	11 50
BUCKETS—		WASH-BOARDS—	
Two hoop, ℔ doz	2 65	Zinc	3 25
Three hoop, ℔ doz.	3 00	Extra Heavy Zinc.	3 50

fe	0 75	do	0 00
3s common	0 75	do war	24
3s, Sno	0 00	Machin'y, large	20
		do small	25

Leather.

OAK		HEMLOCK	
Slaut Sole	45 @ 48	Span. Sole	33 @ 35
Harness	45 @ 46	Slaut. do	35 @ 37
Upper	30 @ 32	Harness	40 @ 42
do h'vy.		Upper	33 @ 32
Kip, light	1 00 @1 25	Collar	20 @ 26
do heavy	75 @ 80	Calf	1 25 @ 1 50
do Fr'h.	1 30 @1 70	Kip	70 @ 1 25
Calf, extra.	1 60 @1 75	LININGS, ETC.—℔ doz.	
do Fr	1 30 @3 40	Lining	7 00 @12 00
Skirting	50 @ 52	Roans	10 00 @16 00

Lumber and Building Stock.

ROUGH LUMBER		DRESSED LUMBER	
Cl 1¼ & 2 in	55 00@30 00	Cl Flooring	65 00
do 1 inch	30 00	2d cl. do	45 00
2d cl. 1 inch	40 00	Com do	35 00
Stock Boards	22 50@25 00	½ in. 2d cl	25 00@27 50
Barn siding	20 00@22 50	Siding	30 00
Fencing	20 00@22 00	BUILDING STOCK	
Sheathing	18 @17 50	Stucco	3 75@ 4 00
Grub Plank	15 00@18 00	Cement	3 25
Long Joist	27 50@30 00	Lime, white	1 50@ 1 60
Short Joist	20 00@22 50	Plaster Paris	4 00@ 4 50
Scantling	17 50@20 00	" Land	2 50
Timbers	20 00@30 00	Hair, per bu.	55@ 75
Lath	4 00@ 4 50	Brick, Mil	12 00
Pickets, sq.	22 50	" " pr'd	10 00
do 3 in	20 00	" com	7 50
Shingles, shv.	5 50	" fire	0 00
do sawed	3 50@ 0 00	Fire Clay, cwt	30

Oils and Petroleum Products

OILS		PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	
Bank	1 25	Benzine	27
Straits	1 30	Coal Oil, white	32 @
Lard, extra	1 16	" " 2d gr	31 @
Whale, W B.	1 25	M. & M. Lubt.	55
Sperm, do	0 00	W. Va. Lubric.	45
Neatsfoot	1 35	Axle Grease,	
PINE TAR—		per doz., wood	2 24
℔ doz. cans	3 75	Do. do., tin	3 00

Paint-Oils, Paints and Glass.

PAINT-OILS		LAMP CHIMNEYS—℔ gross	
Linseed, raw	1 10	No. 1, common	6 00
" boiled,	1 15	No. 1, heavy	0 00
Spts. Turp.	70 @ 75	No. 1, ex. heavy	13 20
Japan Dryer		No. 2, common	13 20
WHITE LEADS.		W GLASS, 35@40 ℔c. disc.	
Prem. Lead	10 00	8x 8 to 8x10	6 50
Collier Co.	14 00	8x11 to 10x15	7 00
M & Co's Atl.	13 00	11x14 to 12x18	8 00
S & M's Pure.	13 00	15x18 to 16x24	8 50
PAINTS—per lb		18x22 to 18x30	10 50
Zinc White	14@ 16	20x30 to 24x30	12 00
Red Lead	13@ 14	24x30 to 24x36	15 00
Chrom Yellow	20@ 18	25x36 to 30x44	16 00
" Green	15@ 20	Putty, in blads	6½

Tobacco.

PLUG		FINE CUT	
Extra Navy	62@ 65	Prime	85@1 10
Ex. D'k Sweet	65@ 70	Extra Choice.	1 25
Ex D'k Twist	80	SMOKING—	
Med. Light	85@1 10	Medium	25@ 30
Ex. Nat. Leaf	1 00@1 25	Choice	28@ 32

Tinners' Stock.

SHEET IRON		METALS	
Common	6¾@ 7	Zinc, sheet	14½
Charcoal	10	" block	12
Juniata	11½	Copper, sheet	38
Russian Am'can	@18	" Bottoms	42
Galvanized	16 @16	Babbitt Metal	25 @50
Russia, No 9 & 12,	24	Solder, fine	32
Tin Pl. 10x14 IC	13 00	Block Tin	40 @41
Terne Plates 10	15 00	Bar Lead	12

Salt, Soda, Saleratus, Etc.

ONONDAGA		SODA (Bi-Carb.)—℔ lb.	
Common	2 30	Eng., in kegs	7½@ 8½
Dairy	5 00	do papers	10
Dairy with bgs	6 00	Am., in kegs	7 @ 8
SAGINAW	3 00	WASH SODA	6 @ 6½
OHIO RIVER		SALERATUS—℔ lb.	
Common	3 30	Visher's Gilt E 10	
Packing	4 00	Durkee's Chall.	10½
Dairy	4 00	DeLand's Pure.	9½
do with bgs	5 50	CONCTRAT. LYE—	
G. A. L., ℔ sack	3 45	Per case	8 00@ 8 50

Soap, Candles, Grease.

SOAP, per bar.		CANDLES.	
Palm	7	Star, 12 oz	10 @20
Rosin	6½	Star, 14 oz	22½
German	8½	Tallow	16 @17
do Mottled	11½	GREASE.	
Castile Am	20	Brown	3½@ 9½
do true	24	White	9½@10

Spirits, Wines and Vinegars.

Alcohol, 98	@ 2 50	Brandy, Cal.	
Neut. Spirits	@ 1 25	per doz	18 00
Whisky, com	1 @ 2 01 40	Wine, Port.	2 50@ 4 50
" Rye	2 00@ 5 00	" Sh'ry	2 50@ 4 50
" Bour	3 00@ 0 00	Wines, Cal,	
Gin, Domes'	2 10@ 4 50	per doz	12 00
" Impor.	10 00@18 00	VINEGARS	
Rum, "	12 00	Cider House	30
Brandy, Dom	3 50@ 4 50	Ohio	28
" Imp	10 00@16 10	Manufact'd	22@ 28

Sugars and Syrups.

SUGARS		SYRUPS	
Cuba	13½@14½	Sorghum	55 @
Porto Rico	14½@15½	N. Y. Com	60 @
N. Y. Extra C	18 @16½	B. Gold, bbl	80 @ 85
N. Y. Extra B	16½@16½	B. do ½	85 @ 90
N. Y. Coffee A	16½@16½	B. do kgs	90 @ 95
N. Y. Crushed	17½@17½	N. Y. ex S H	1 00 @1 05
New Orleans	10½@15½	Amber	1 15 @1 20

Starch, Rice, Etc.

STARCH		RICE, ETC	
Watts'	8	Rangoon	10½@11
Pearl	8½@ 9	Carolina	11@12½
Ottowa	10	P. Barley	11½@13
Silver Gloss	10	Macaroni	17½@18
Oswego Corn	13½	Sago, Got	15@21

Wood and Coal.

WOOD—℔ cord		COAL—per bushel	
Hickory	7 00@7 50	Car load, on track,	15
Pin Oak	6 00@6 50	do delivered	16@18
Ash	5 00@5 50	Retail	18@19
Soft mixed	5 00@5 50	Lehigh per ton, $10 00	

Quotations for wood are yard prices, unsawed, delivered

QUINCY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Reckoning from a week ago cattle have advanced 37½c and sheep 25c per cwt. in the Chicago market, while hogs have declined 25c per cwt.

In this market cattle have advanced full 50c for butchers' stock, but the prices of shipping cattle are nominal for want of transactions. Hogs maintain unchanged values, but are weak at quotations. Prices of sheep are nominal.

The arrivals of cattle have generally been inferior shipping, thin to good packing and feeding, and common to fair butchers' stock. Prime cattle have been rare, though in greater numbers than last week. Texas cattle were in abundance. Hogs have generally been choice and heavy.

RECEIPTS

Per H. & St. Jo. R. R., for to-day:

No. cars of cattle	28
No. cars of hogs	5

Per H. & St Jo. R. R., for the week:

No. cars of cattle	113
No cars of hogs	18

Driven in:

No head of cattle	43
No. head of hogs	101
No. head of sheep	192

SHIPMENTS

For the week including to-day, per C B. & Q. R. R.:

Cattle to Chicago	561
Cattle to Arlington	356
Cattle to Oneida	102
Hogs to Chicago	663
Sheep to Chicago	192

Per. T., W. & W. R. W.

Cattle to Jacksonville	353
Cattle to Alexander	137
Cattle to Buffalo	160
Hogs to Pittsburg	358

Total shipments—Cattle, 1000 head; hogs, 1021; sheep, 192.

SALES.

Nov. 12—Nelson to Skiles, 109 smooth, even hogs, avg 222 lbs, at 5½c.

Skiles to ——, 2 good, smooth hogs, avg 248 lbs, at 7 cents.

McGibbons to Oertel, 8 common butchers' cows, avg 960 lbs., at 4c; 5 do do avg 965 lbs, at $3 62½ per cwt.

Lock to Oertel, 13 fair hogs. avg 220 lbs, at 6½c.

Frazier to G. Ross, 26 good, smooth hogs, avg 326 lbs, at 6½c.

—— to C. Klarner, 9 good hogs, avg 2 0 lbs, at 6c, also 7 good hogs, avg 225 lbs, at 6¼c.

Nov. 14—— —— to Schwab, 5 rough thinnish cows, and 3 rough stags, at $25 per head.

—— to Lock, 36 good sheep, avg 98 lbs, at 2½c; and 2 good cows, avg 1045 lbs, at 3½c.

Nov. 16th—McBeth to Kauder, 16 good butchers' cows avg 950 lbs, at 4½c. 2 head thinnish cows, avg 920 lbs, at 4c.

McBeth to Winstead, 51 head fair hogs, avg 237 lbs, at 6c.

Riall to Murphy, 55 head fair hogs, avg 282 lbs, at 8 cents.

Douglass to Conklin, 100 head good hogs, avg 260 lbs, at 6¼c.

Drake to Conklin, 104 head extra choice smooth hogs avg 246 lbs, at $6 65 per cwt.

Nov 17th—Chapman to Whitbread, 10 fine hogs, avg 327 lbs, at 6¾c

Marshall to Cole & Schofield, 34 good hogs, avg 241 lbs, at 6c.

Beeler to same, 20 choice hogs, avg 238 lbs, at 6c.

Moore to same, 10 choice hogs, avg 263 lbs, at 6c

Scotch	30	Manchester	17@21
French	22@35	Pacific	17@21
CORSET JEANS.		All Wool	37@45
White	18@	SPOOL, COTTON.	
Colored	12@18	J. & P. Coats	1 10
Brown Drills	16@18	Green & Daniels	85
		Victoria	08½
CARPETS.			
Lowell, 3-ply	$2 00	Superfine	1 00@1 50
do super	1 40	Belgrades	85@1 25
do medium	1 20	Cotton & Wool	55@ 45
Hartford, ex 3-p	2 00	Twilled Hemp.	40
Brussels,	1 65@1 80	Plain do	30

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock and Money Market—November 18.

Gold, 2 p. m. steady, 134.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Coups of '81	114 @	New issue	109½@
" of '62	109½@	Coups of '67	109½@
" of '64	106½@	" of '68	110½@
" of '65	107½@	10-40s	105 @

LATER.

Money easy at 6@7 per cent. on call loans. Sterling quiet at 8½@9. Gold irregular and unsettled in the morning, but active and excited in the evening; opened at 134½, closed at 135½. Large purchases were made for the stock combination. Government sold half a million to-day, which will, it is reported, result in another attempt to corner cash gold. Governments steady.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6's, '81	114½@114½	U. S new	'65, 109½@109½
U. S. old '62	110½@101½	U. S.	'67, 110½@
U. S. old '64	107½@107½	U. S. new,	'68, 110½@
U. S. '65	107½@107½	U. S 10-40's	105½@

In the stock market interest still centers on Erie. There has been great difficulty in getting its shares to fill contracts maturing to-day, and the market for it has been very active. Other shares are dull. The market closed unsettled but very strong. The following are the 5 30 prices.

RAILROAD STOCKS.

U. S.	47½@48½	St. Paul	82@84
M. U. Ex.	20½@	do pref	
Pacific Mail	115 @	R. I.	
W. U. Tel	36@	N. W.	84½@
N Y. Central	123@	do pref	80@
Erie	51½@	Ft. Wayne	108@
T. & W.	56½@		

The combination bought about eighty thousand shares of New York Central, and considerable proxies, when Vanderbilt found it out and closed the books, preventing their obtaining control.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

[Special to the Quincy Whig]

Receipts of cattle since Monday 1741 head; market a shade firmer for choice, which closed at Monday's prices, good to prime Illinois $16@16c.

Receipts of hogs to-day 9000 head; market unsettled; prime Illinois 7¾@8½c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.

FLOUR—Very firm.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet at $1 08@1 12½. Corn firm at 90c. Oats steady at 46½@47c. Barley $1 51@1 52. Rye stiff at $1 07.

PROVISIONS—Pork weaker and nominal at $23 75 Bulk meats steady. Lard firm.

LATER.

In the afternoon there was little doing in the grain markets; No. 2 spring wheat was firmer at $1 08@1 09½. Corn dull and almost impossible to give reliable quotations; sales reported at 87@88c, cash or seller the month, generally the latter. Oats inactive at 48½@47c.

In the evening, little was done. No. 2 wheat was firmer at $1 10@1 10½, seller the month, or $1 12 seller December. Corn and oats inactive.

LATEST.

FLOUR—Steady and firm at unchanged prices, but the demand is less active.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 spring steady; sales $1 16@1 23, according to location; No 2 in fair demand, but unsettled and irregular, closing at $1 09@1 09½. Corn, No. 1 in good speculative demand and supply limited; prices advanced 9@10c, sales at 89@95c, closing firm at 90c; No 2 quiet at 78@80c; new, 59@60c. Oats firm and buoyant with demand moderate, closing at 46½@47c. Rye more active, closing at $1 06 for No 1. Barley in better demand, but prices unsettled, closing with buyers at $1 51 for No 2.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 97c for free. Market rather weak at the close

SEEDS—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—General market more active, but no quotable change in prices.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

FLOUR—Heavy and dull.

GRAIN—Wheat dull at $1 50@1 51 for No. 2 spring. Corn weaker at $1 13@1 15. Oats firm and quiet at 70c@81. Rye quiet. Barley dull.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominal. Lard heavy at 16½@16¾c.

LATER.

FLOUR—Dull and lower; sales of superfine Western at $6 40@8 50; extra ditto, $8@9 75.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No 2 $1 50@1 51; white Michigan, $2 20@2 25. Rye quiet; small lots Western sold at $1 35@1 40. Barley dull and drooping. Corn less active and a shade lower, closing dull; $1 13@1 14 for sound mixed Western. Oats—sales at 70½@71, closing firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork closed firmer; sales of mess at $29 50, cash. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet at 16½@16¾c, fair to prime steam.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull. Sugar dull; sales of 100 hhds Cuba at 11½@11½c. Molasses dull.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer. Corn better at 75@80c. Oats higher at 50@53c. Rye better at $1 10@1 14. Barley unchanged.

WHISKY—$1 00.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; new, $24 50@25

LATER.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat stiff, prime to choice fall, $1 60@1 85; fancy, $1 95@2; spring, $1 15@1 18 for No. 2. Corn higher at 75@82½c. Oats better at 49@53c. Barley better and grades higher; sales range from $1 80@2 10 for spring. Rye higher at $1 10@1 14.

PROVISIONS—Pork irregular; new mess, $24 50@24 60. Bacon nominal, with but little doing; buyers stood off

WHISKY—Buyers demand a decline; small lots sold at $1

Chicago Live Stock Market.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, Nov. 18.

RECEIPTS—Cattle 45 cars; Hogs 70 cars; Sheep 3 cars.

CATTLE—Good to choice for $6 50@7 00.

HOGS—Good to extra $7@7 75.

SHEEP—$3 25@3 87½.

LATEST.

BEEF CATTLE—In good request and prices steady and firm. Receipts, 1488 head. Sales, 1404 head at from $3 50@4 75 for common to fair cows and rough steers; $4 87½@5 62½ for fair to good packing steers, and $5 75@6 50 for good to smooth even droves shipping beeves.

HOGS—More active but the market is easy, and in some instances lower. Receipts, 17,810 head. Sales, 17,712 head at $6 25 for common, $6 75@6 77½ for fair to medium, and $7 25@7 70 for good to fancy lots.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18.

FLOUR—Low grades scarce; high grades plenty; superfine, $6 75; choice, $9@12.

GRAIN—Corn declined, $1@1 02½c. Oats scarce and firm at 63c

BRAN—Dull at $1 15.

HAY—Drooping, Western $23@28.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $29 25. Bacon dull—shoulders, 14c; clear rib, 17c; sides, 19c. Lard dull at 16@16½c, in tierce and keg.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; prime Rio, 17½c; fair, 14½c. Sugar firm, fair; 10½@10¾; fully fair to prime, 12¼c. Molasses firm; good, 65c; choice, 72½@71c

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, Nov. 18.

FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat, amber, opened at 2c and closed at 1c lower; white unchanged, sales of amber at $1 60@1 70 for No 2, red $1 55. Corn better; sales of No. 1 at 90c. Oats unchanged; No 2 52c. Rye a shade lower; No. 1 $1 09. Barley dull.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 18.

FLOUR—Dull and weak and prices unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No 1 $1 25@1 25½; No. 2 $1 14@1 18. Oats lower, 45c. Corn advanced; No. 2 65c. Rye and barley dull and entirely nominal.

St. Louis Cattle Market.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.

LIVE HOGS—Firm at $6 75@$7

BEEF CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

The Weekly Whig, —AND— REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1868.

POETRY.

What is Life?

BY JOHN CLARE.

And what is Life? An hour-glass on the run,
A mist retreating from the morning sun,
A busy, bustling, still-repeated dream
Its length? A minute's pause, a moment's thought
And Happiness? A bubble on the stream,
That in the act of seizing shrinks to naught.

And what is hope? The puffing gale of morn,
That robs each floweret of its gem—and dies;
A cobweb, hiding disappointment's thorn,
Which stings more keenly through the thin disguise.

And what is Death? Is still the cause unfound?
That dark mysterious name of horrid sound!
A long and lingering sleep the weary crave.
And Peace? Where can its happiness abound?
Nowhere at all, save heaven and the grave.

Then what is Life? When stripped of its disguise,
A thing to be desired it cannot be;
Since everything that meets our foolish eyes
Gives proof sufficient of its vanity.
'Tis but a trial all must undergo,
To teach unthankful mortal how to prize
That happiness vain man's denied to know,
Until he's called to claim it in the skies.

Long Ago.

As through the poplar's gusty spire
The March wind sweeps and sings,
I sit beside the hollow fire,
And dream familiar things;
Old memories wake, faint echoes make
A murmur of dead Springs

Ah, days when life had aim and meaning,
What buried years ago!
When friend—no shadow intervening—
Was friend; and foe was foe;
When life had youth, and love had truth,
And heart had faith to show.

Somewhere now woods are green and tender;
Somewhere hedgerows are filled
With buds; somewhere if winds befriend her
The thrush begins to build;
Somewhere no fears has Spring, no tears
For hopes that March has killed.

Sing thrush, your songs of praise and passion;
Fill all the budding wood
With Music of that bygone fashion
My youth so understood!
Now I am old, the world's grown cold,
And God alone is good.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

MISCELLANY.

DISCOVERIES AT JERUSALEM.—A correspondent of the New York *Times* gives the following account of the progress of excavations at Jerusalem:

The discoveries made hitherto may be summed up briefly. The south wall of the sacred area, Haram El Shereef, within which stood the temple, has been explored to the very foundations. It is found that in one place the wall was no less than one hundred and eighty feet high. At the lowest point of the wall, which is now determined to be also the lowest point of the Tyropœon Valley, he discovered a small passage which he explored for some one hundred and fifty feet, on very ancient construction, and evidently intended to carry off superfluous water. Previous to this discovery it had been supposed that the lowest point was the southwest angle of the wall where was the great arch known as Robinson's arch. Visitors to Jerusalem will remember the spring of the old arch at this point. They will be gratified to learn that all the conjectures with reference to what formerly stood there have been abundantly verified. Not only was there a splendid arch crossing the Tyropœon valley (the span of which was forty feet across, and the voussoirs and ruins of which now lie buried in the *debris*), but beneath this old arch, covered over with a pavement built ...

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

The Story of a Story.

From Eminent Women of America.

Topsy's solution of the problem of her own personal existence is the most satisfactory explanation of the production of this story. It grew! while as yet the form and plan of the work lay undeveloped in her mind she made a beginning, which instead of a beginning, was a stroke at the very heart of the whole story.

One day, on entering his wife's room in Brunswick, Prof. Stowe saw several sheets of paper lying here and there, which were covered with her handwriting. The death of *Uncle Tom* was what he read. That was first written, and it was all that had been written. "You can make something out of this," said he. "I mean to do so," was the reply. Soon after, Mr. Bailey, who was then publishing an anti-slavery paper in Washington, solicited Mrs. Stowe to write a series of articles for its columns.

The way was open and she was ready, and, being called of God, by faith she went forth, not knowing whither she went! Her *Uncle Tom* should have a history, of which his death-scene should be the logical consequence and culmination. As she mused the fire burned. The true starting point was readily found, and gradually a most felicitous story form was conceived, in which a picture of slavery as it is might be exhibited—a web was laid, into which she might weave, with threads of gold, and silver, and purple, her brave designs. "Uncle Tom" began to be published in the *National Era*, as a serial, in the summer of 1851, and was continued from week to week until its conclusion in March, 1852.

It was not a product of leisure hours. She

"Wrought with a sad sincerity."

and under most grievous burdens and disadvantages. Her health was delicate. Her cares were great. In care of a large family, and compelled by the sternest of all necessities to make the most of very little and poor help in her household labors, much more of this wonderful book was actually written by Mrs. Stowe, as she sat, with her portfolio upon her knee, by the kitchen fire, in moments snatched from her domestic cares. We may be pardoned for saying that if the *cuisine* was half as well managed as the composition, those who sat at Mrs. Stowe's table, as well as those other innumerable ones who have fastened upon the fruits of her literary toil, were fortunate indeed. "The book," as Prof. Stowe finely says, "was written in sorrow, in sadness, and obscurity, with no expectation of reward save in the prayers of the poor, and with a heart almost broken in view of the sufferings which it dared not describe."

Our older readers need not to be told with what avidity the weekly installments of this serial were caught up and devoured by the readers of the *National Era*. The writer of this article was then a little boy in one of the remote villages of Maine, but remembers how *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was the theme of universal discussion, and how those in his own home, and through the village too, who had never before bowed down to any idols of fiction, nor served them, were so completely demoralized by this novel, that they not only read it, but read it to their children; and how the papers which contained ...

NASBY.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

Bad news travels fast. We have heerd from enuff of the States to know that the butcher Grant—he wich wunst afore stood in the way uv the Confederacy—hez been elected President, and that Seymore and Blare, our gellorious standard-bearers, have bin defeated ignominiously.

This ends it! This finishes it! There is no longer hope for Democrisy. Our star is sot in gloom. Never shil I forgit the ghastly appearance uv Dekin Pogram's face ez the fatal nooze wus told him. A single tear rolled from bis left eye down his furrowed cheek—it glittered for a brief moment on the tip uv bis brillyant nose, and plunged off into space! How like our hopes! Never a word said he, but sadly beckoned me to foller. Sadly he walked to the square, mournfully he pulled down the Confedrit flag wich hez waved from the pole in front of Bascomb's, tenderly he folded it, and placed it under the barl uv whisky in the bar. "Thar let it rest," gasped he in a husky tone, "It will never kiss the breeze no more." And overcome with emoshun, the good man burst into a flood uv tears, wich saved his life. The drain uv moisture from his system made it necessary for him to take suthin to fill its place, and that suthin was strengthenin. To save him I took suthin strengthenin too.

And Ben Butler is elected. That excellent conservative, Richard H. Dana, who has forgotten that ruffled shirts went out uv date 20 years ago, and who still reads the *Nashnel Intelligencer* sposin it to be a Whig paper, is defeated, and Butler, who wunst hung a Demokrat in Noo Orleans and wood do that same every mornin to give him an appetite, is fastened onto this here wunst happy but now distractid country for two years more. Grashus Hevin! send tha yaller fever to the Corners now, and finish us up to wunst.

...

Deekin Pogram has only brightened up wunst. A thot flashed over his mind which gave him comfor for a minnit. "Isn't ther a Booth for Grant ez ther wuz for Linkin?" askt he.

"Ah!" said I in alarm, "wood you kill Grant to hev Colfax in his place? We mite kill Colfax, say you. Alas! sposn they'd elect Sumner ex President of the Senit! Kill Sumner? Good Lord, no! They'd then elect Butler Speaker uv tha House, and he can't be killed. No! No! We hed better bear the ill we hev than to fly to them we know not uv. It's gone. All is up with me and us. I shel stay in Kentucky for the present, tho wat may become of me the Lord only knows.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Wich is Postmaster.)

THE BENCH AND BAR OF THE NORTHWEST.

The Hon. Archibald Williams.

BY HON. GEO. C. BATES.

[From the Chicagoan

It was a wild stormy night in November, 1842, that the hospitable dwelling of John H. Kinzie was opened for a party such as in those days was fashionable; and as unlike the glaring and pretentious receptions of this time in all its surroundings as it was in the character of its guests. Bishop Chase, then the idol of the Episcopal Church, was there in all the grandeur of his person, his office, and with that beautiful simplicity and true Christian grace that distinguished him as an evangelical teacher of the gospel; Judge Brown was there in all the dignity of the jurist of that day; Judge Dickey was there, with his quiet, cold yet polished manners, and outward indices of the thorough-bred man of the world; Mark Skinner was there, affable, pleasant, courteous and cultivated; William B. Ogden was there, then in the very zenith of his robust manhood ...

... the following beautiful sketch, furnished by one who has inherited from him, and illustrates in all her own life and conduct and studies, those features so exquisitely portrated by the hand of affection and relationship: "He was a most emphatic man in every particular. His convictions were strong, his feelings warm and earnest and his scorn of moral or political obliquity was unbounded—equaled only by his contempt of legal pettifogging.

"He was remarkably absent minded, in consequence of his absorption in any subject that occupied his thoughts—frequently coming home from his office in the coldest of weather, without hat or overcoat, and upon one occasion lighting his pipe with a bank note which had been handed to him while he was talking upon a subject which interested him.

"He was once left penniless, and many times seriously embarrassed by having to pay the debts of men for whom he had stood as security, and he often said if his life was to live over he would do the same thing—that many men went to ruin for want of a little help and encouragement. He retained the freshness of his feelings to a wonderful extent—would read a romance by Scott or Bulwer with the keenest delight—his face glowing or his eyes brimming as he followed the fortunes of the various characters. One night a novel—the next an obstruse work, would equally make him oblivious of time, and he would be surprised by the approach of day-light—and it was sometimes quite comical to see the shame-faced way in which he excused himself.

"In his extreme tenderness of heart—in his compassion for and benevolence toward his needy fellow-creatures, and in the rigid integrity, the entire simplicity, and perfect modesty of his character, he was positively sublime.

"As his public career was without ...

... Williams, and on the other, by Baker, Stephen T. Logan, and Browning—a galaxy of great names at the Illinois Bar. The argument of Judge Williams, as abreviated by the reporter, will give some idea, though an imperfect one, of his mode of dealing with these questions. The case went against him by a divided court, but his argument, which was afterwards published *in extenso* in pamphlet form, was celebrated among the then lawyers of the State, for its exhaustive power.

"But great as was Judge Williams as a lawyer, it was necessary to know him well in private life to appreciate the singular beauty of his character. The writer of this was in daily and intimate intercourse with him for many years—in prosperity and adversity, in defeat and in triumph, and he can truly say, that of all the men he has ever known, Judge Williams was the least controlled by selfish considerations. It was not merely to the widowed, the fatherless, and the poor, his professional services were freely rendered without a fee—it was not merely that an ample professional income was so freely divided with almost any one who would ask, that he died at last with a meager fortune. These are things not seldom seen among men of courser nature. But it was that, in the affairs of every day life, in the little things where most men are so certain to be selfish, as well as in the great things where they can afford to be heroic—everywhere, and at all times, Judge Williams totally ignored himself for the sake of others. Yet there was no cant about him, nor was he even a member of any church. He never prated of duty, nor indulged in fine sentiments or moral lectures. It was simply that self-abnegation was as natural to the man as song is to the birds, and he was as unconscious in its practice. What wonder that his friends were many, and that they loved him? To this utter unselfishness must be added a simplicity of ...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Estray Notices.

HORSE—TAKEN UP BY WM. R. Nesbit, 1½ miles south east of Lima, Adams Co., Ills., on the 7th day of October, 1868, one dark brown horse, supposed to be 12 years old, 16 hands high, natural trotter, left hind foot white, small star in forehead, small bit off, some collar marks, little white on right fore foot. Appraised at forty dollars, Oct. 2d, 1868. WM. A. ABRAMS, J. P.

COLTS—Taken up by Richard Gray, on the 10th day of August, 1868, one half mile north of Coatsburg, Adams Co., Ills., two mare colts, one a dark brown with white hind feet and white stripe in forehead. Supposed to be three years old. Appraised at sixty dollars. The other an iron gray colt, supposed to be two years old. Appraised at fifty dollars. ALEX. McGUIRE, J. P.

MULE—Taken up by Christian Tennis, in township 2 south of range 7 west, Adams Co., Ills., one black mare mule, one year old last spring. Appraised at fifty dollars, Oct. 31st, 1868. S. S. MEACHAM, J. P.

FILLY—Taken up by James McAdams, living about three miles southwest of Lima, Adams Co., Ills., one black filley, with star in forehead, about 14 hands and a half high, suppose to be three years old. No other marks noticeable. Appraised at seventy-five dollars, Nov. 2d, 1868. LEVI DAVIS, J. P.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Grady, Sr., living in McKee township, Adams Co., one heifer, two years old past, marked with an under-bit and upper-bit in each ear, pale red and white spotted. Appraised at ten dollars, Nov 3d, 1868. JAMES M GRADY, J. P.

Tax Notice.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED will take notice that on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1868, Edward Prince purchased of Joseph Lommis, Treasurer of Adams county, Illinois, the following lands in Adams county, Illinois, for the State and county taxes of 1867, and on the said 25th day of May, 1868, Edward Prince assigned the certificates of purchase to the undersigned:

20 acres W ½ S W S E, Sec 34, Tp 1 S, Range 6 W—Isaiah Nations, owner.
40 acres E 40 A of E ½ N W, Sec 9, Tp 1 S, Range 7 W—Chas R. Richardson, owner.
30 acres 30 A west side S E sec 8, Tp 1 W, Range 7 W—Chas. R. Richardson, owner.
3 acres N E corner of S W Sec 9, Tp 1 S, Range 7, W—Chas. R. Richardson, owner
9 acres west side S W of S W Sec 16, Tp 1 S, Range 7 W—Chas R. Richardson, owner.
40 acres N W of N W Sec 20, Tp 1 S, Range 7 W—Chas R. Richardson, owner
40 acres N W of S E Sec 20, Tp 1 S, Range 8 W—Bryson Munson or Louis Pohl, owner.
10 51-100 acres 10½ acres west side (ex. 10 acres S end) of S E Sec 27, Tp 1 N, Range 5 W—Benjamin Wilde owner.
20 acres E 20 acres of E ½ S W Sec 19, Tp 1 N, Range 6 W—
160 acres S W Sec 29, Tp 2 N, Range 9 W—E. S. Steadman, owner.

And the time of redemption will expire on the 25th day of May, 1870, when I shall apply for Tax Deeds.
JOSEPH B. GILPIN.

JOHN THOMAS Will offer at PUBLIC SALE On the premises of his HOME FARM! NEAR AUGUSTA, ILLINOIS, On Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1868, Most of the STOCK, Lately included in The Illinois Stock Farm Enterprise.

INDELLIBLE PENCILS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE,

B. A. Fahnestock, Son & Co. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

STERLING SILVER WARE AND Fine Electro-Plated Ware

HARDWARE.

BERTSCHINGER & STEINWEDELL, NO. 115 MAINE STREET, QUINCY, ILLS., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE IRON & STEEL. Goods are sold by us at the LOWEST CASH RATES jy10dawly WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

JEWELRY.

N. G. PEARSONS,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Human Hair Goods, Of every modern style. Wigs, Toupees, Ladies' Braids, Switches, Curls, Puffs, And every variety of Ornamental Hair Goods, Hair Dyes and Hair Restoratives, HAIR JEWELRY

WAGONS! POPE & BALDWIN, Nos. 315, 317, and 319 Maine St., BUCKEYE REAPER & MOWER. BUCKEYE! JOHN H. MANNY, MARSH HARVESTER, Call at Our Store, POPE & BALDWIN.

NEW GROCERY STORE! F. C. SHERMAN, Dealer in GROCERIES.

INSURANCE NOTICES. GEO. W. FOSS & SON, GENERAL Insurance Agents FIRE, MARINE Life, Accident AND LIVE STOCK INSURANCE.

MEDICAL.

ALL AROUND THE WORLD! THE FIRST PREMIUM OF A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair, holden in Nashua, Sept. 30, 1868. BARRETT'S Vegetable Hair Restorative J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors, MANCHESTER, N. H. LORD & SMITH, Chicago, General Agents for the Northwestern States

SPEER'S STANDARD Wine Bitters!

FOR THE WEAK, FOR THE PALE, FOR THE SICKLY, FOR THE AGED, FOR FEMALES, FOR SPRING USE. No Bitters equal to them!

TONE AND VIGOR. COLOR. BLOOM AND BEAUTY.

QUINCY PLANING MILLS, GOULD & WILLIAMS, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDING, WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES, BALUSTERS, BRACKETS, BOXES.

BANKING HOUSES. THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY. CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

THOS. T. WOODRUFF, BANKER.

MONEY TO LOAN. The Merchants' and Farmers' National Bank.

Sncreer, within which stood the temple, has been explored to the very foundations. It is found that in one place the wall was no less than one hundred and eighty feet high. At the lowest point of the wall, which is now determined to be also the lowest point of the Tyropæon Valley, he discovered a small passage which he explored for some one hundred and fifty feet, on very ancient construction, and evidently intended to carry off superfluous water. Previous to this discovery it had been supposed that the lowest point was the southwest angle of the wall where was the great arch known as Robinson's arch. Visitors to Jerusalem will remember the spring of the old arch at this point. They will be gratified to learn that all the conjectures with reference to what formerly stood there have been abundantly verified. Not only was there a splendid arch crossing the Tyropæon valley (the span of which was forty feet across, and the voussoirs and ruins of which now lie buried in the *debris*), but beneath this old arch, covered over with a pavement built presumably to cover these ruins, lie the stones of an arch older still, perhaps the arch built by Solomon himself. The complete investigation of the arch has been a long and costly undertaking, but its importance is very great.

On the east side of the Haram wall lies the valley of the Hedron. Lieutenant Warren, by a series of shafts and springs, has ascertained that the present bed of the stream is no less than forty feet higher than the old bed—the bed having been raised by the enormous masses of *debris* and ruins that have been hurled over into the valley. By the last letter from Jerusalem we received a plan of the system of chambers discovered at "Wilson's Arch," higher upon the western wall, near the "Wailing Place" of the Jews. Lieut. Warren has discovered at a depth of some fifty feet below the surface of the ground a vast system of chambers and passages. These chambers, whose use has not yet been decided, are mostly about twelve feet square vaulted and filled up with rubbish or with water. About eighteen have been opened, of which it is conjectured that two or three are of Saracenic origin and the rest of Jewish. They branch off right and left along a great passage. This has been followed up for a distance of 250 feet, its destination being yet uncertain, and its use problematical. Perhaps, however, it was a secret passage for troops. The discovery is intensely interesting, and may lead to singular and most important results.

MAKE HOME HAPPY.—To make your home happy see that you make your wife feel that your affection and tenderness for her are in no degree diminished since the day you first sought her. Do not let her, when you can help it, sit alone and go out alone. You would not have done this "once upon a time." Do not reserve all your blandness and fragrance for strangers or casual acquaintance. There are some men, judging from whose out-of-door manners it would seem that nothing was left to be desired, who are, nevertheless, of the ursa-major tribe at home; men who keep their pleasant ways, and genial smiles, and cheerful words for company, who can only be silent, or peevish and exacting with their wives. Have such men any just reason to complain that their homes are not happy? There is a good deal of undeserved censure passed on women on account of their not making home more attractive. Much of this blame is fairly chargeable on men. How can a woman strive to make the fireside cheerful when she knows from bitter experience that the companion of her life will come home to criticise her cookery, to disregard her personal appearance, and let off upon her wounded but patient ear fretful language on account of everything that has gone wrong out-of-doors! See that you do your part to make home happy by cheerful encouragement to your wife.

ILLINOIS ELECTION RETURNS—OFFICIAL.

		Maj.
MERCER COUNTY.		
President, Grant.......2078	Seymour....1378	699
Governor, Palmer.......2073	Eden.......1394	673
Con.-at-Large, Logan...2068	O'Brien....1395	674
Cong. 4th Dis., Hawley..2067	Singleton....1393	676
State Senate, McManus 2016	Hungate....1390	616
Representative, Findley 2003	Matlock....397	600
Convention, Against...1128	For.......1018	110
HENDERSON COUNTY.		
President, Grant.......1300	Seymour....1030	270
Governor, Palmer.......1307	Eden.......1033	274
Sec'y of State, Rummel, 1309	Van Hoorebeke.......1032	277
Auditor, Lippincott.....1306	Shannon....1034	272
Treasurer, Bates.......1307	Phillips....1032	275
Att'y General, Bushnell 1307	Williams....1035	272
Cong.-at-Large, Logan...1301	O'Brien....1036	265
Cong., 4th Dis., Hawley 1302	Singleton....1040	262
For Convention..........1018	Against......1128	110
PIKE COUNTY.		
President, Grant.......2775	Seymour....3319	544
Governor, Palmer.......2778	Eden.......3331	553
Sec'y of State, Rummel, 2777	Van Hoorebeke.......3334	557
Auditor, Lippincott.....2771	Shannon....3332	561
Treasurer, Bates.......2778	Phillips....3330	552
Cong.-at-Large, Logan...2777	O'Brien....3330	553
Cong., 9th Dis., Ross...2775	McNeely....3334	559
Convention, For........820	Against......2524	1704
BROWN COUNTY.		
President, Grant.......930	Seymour....1501	572
Governor, Palmer.......930	Eden.......1504	574
Cong.-at-Large, Logan...928	O'Brien....1505	57[illegible]
Cong., 9th Dis., Ross...928	McNeely....1504	576
State Senate, Glenn....929	Epler......1503	574
Representative, Allen 921	Phillips....1499	578
Cl'k Circuit Court, Penn 924	Brooks......1498	574
Sheriff, Fay.......[illegible]31	Hamilton....1431	407
Coroner, Hatcher......920	Darringer....1498	578
Convention, For.......1061	Against......942	119
CASS COUNTY.		
President, Grant.......1077	Seymour....1403	326
Governor, Palmer.......1073	Eden.......1407	334
Cong.-at-Large, Logan..1064	O'Brien....1413	349
Cong., 9th Dis., Ross...1066	McNeely....1410	344
Convention, For.......529	Against......1498	969
M'DONOUGH COUNTY.		
President, Grant.......2936	Seymour....2721	215
Governor, Palmer.......2913	Eden.......2734	199
Cong.-at-Large, Logan...2927	O'Brien....2736	191
Cong., 9th Dis., Ross....2934	McNeely....2730	204
Convention, For.......1418	Against......2624	1206

aged as the composition, those who sat at Mrs. Stowe's table, as well as those other innumerable ones who have fastened upon the fruits of her literary toil, were fortunate indeed. "The book," as Prof. Stowe finely says, "was written in sorrow, in sadness, and obscurity, with no expectation of reward save in the prayers of the poor, and with a heart almost broken in view of the sufferings which it dared not describe."

Our older readers need not to be told with what avidity the weekly installments of this serial were caught up and devoured by the readers of the *National Era*. The writer of this article was then a little boy in one of the remote villages of Maine, but remembers how *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was the theme of universal discussion, and how those in his own home, and through the village too, who had never before bowed down to any idols of fiction, nor served them, were so completely demoralized by this novel, that they not only read it, but read it to their children; and how the papers which contained it, after being nearly worn out in going through so many hands, in so many different homes, were as carefully folded up and laid away as if the tear stains on them were sacred, as indeed they were. We were all, from the baby upward, converted into the most earnest kind of abolitionists. Strangely enough, however, when, after its publication in the *Era*, Mrs. Stowe proposed its republication in book form to Messrs. Phillips & Sampson, of Boston, the proposition was respectfully declined. That, she thought, was the end of it. A woman's shrewdness had something to do with its publication. The wife of Mr. Jewett, of Boston, had read the story, and advised her husband to publish it, if possible. It was offered to him, and he remarked to Prof. Stowe that it would 'bring his wife something handsome?' On returning home, his success and the remark of Mr. Jewett were reported to Mrs. Stowe, who, with an eye twinkle, and a tone in which a little hope, more joy, and still more incredulity were expressed, replied, that she hoped it would bring her enough to purchase what she had not possessed for a long time—*a new silk dress!*

She was not obliged to wait long for that very desirable article, nor to limit herself very rigidly in the gratification of so legitimate a desire; for only a few months after its publication, Mr. Jewett made the first settlement with Professor Stowe, and placed the sum of ten thousand dollars in his hands—"more money," said the Professor, "than I had ever seen in my life!" Large as were these fruits, and enormous as was the sale of the book, for some reasons which do not require to be set forth here, the enterprise was far more remunerative to the publishers than to the author, and Mrs. Stowe was not made rich by her story.

The popularity of the book was unbounded, and its circulation unprecedented. No work of fiction in the English language was ever so widely sold. Within six months over one hundred and fifty thousand copies were sold in America, and within a few years it reached a sale of nearly five hundred thousand copies. The first London edition was published in May, 1852. The next September the publisher furnished to one house alone ten thousand copies each day for four weeks, making a sale of two hundred and forty thousand copies in one month. Before the end of the year 1852, the book had been translated into the Spanish, Italian, French, Danish, Swedish, Dutch, Flemish, German, Polish, and Magyar languages. Ere long it was translated into every European language, and also into Arabic and Armenian. There is a bookcase in the British Museum, filled with its various translations, editions and versions. In Italy, the "powers that be" published an edition in which all allusions to Christ were changed to the Virgin Mary—a piece of craftiness that argues better for the book than its mutilators.

But remarkable as was the literary popularity of the book, its political and moral influence was hardly less so. Said Lord Palmerston, to one from whose lips the remark was taken as it here stands, "I have not read a novel for thirty years; but I have read that book three times, not only for the story, but *for the statesmanship of it*." Lord Cockburn said: "She has done more for humanity than was ever before accomplished by any single book of fiction."

Mr. Johnson and the Whisky Ring.

Washington (Nov. 12) special to the Chicago Tribune

The case of the President against District Attorney Courtney, of New York, is the principal thing about which there has been any excitement here to-day. Fullerton has presented all his affidavits, and Courtney arrived here this morning to make his defence, the privilege of doing so having been graciously accorded by the President. Fullerton, Courtney and Evarts were at the White House for three hours. It has come to light that Fullerton's charges are based on affidavits made by some of the most notorious whisky thieves and swindlers in New York. Courtney astonished the President by showing up their character, and will to-morrow produce the evidence on which Fullerton has been indicted by the grand jury of New York. The general opinion seems to be that the President has determined to remove Courtney, no matter what defence he makes.

em. It's late.

I sigh, Deekin Pogram sighs, and the rest uv our cirkle wond sigh, only they hevn't returned from Injeanny where they hev gone to vote in the interest uv the Constitooshen, and to aid in the maintenance uv the law.

Sigh! I hev reason to sigh. For Pollock will get the Post Offis after all. Tho his hands are contaminated by bein taken into the hands uv niggers—his hands, which handles kaliker and draws molasses, and is consekently degraded by earning his own livin—his hands will pass out to Deekin Pogram the paper wich the Corners takes! The Deekin, ez he thought uv this bust into teers agin. "I shel stop that paper," sez he, "and the Corners shel go back into the darkness of ignorance. I shel never agin go for a letter—nor will I ever have one written for me to any body. When a ablishn face is at the general delivery I shel stop paternizin the Post Offis!"

Will the new Administrashun deprive a whole community uv a paper merely to give one uv its supporters a posishun? We shel see.

But, I cood endoor the loss uv my posishen—for prinsiple I kin look marterdom squarely in the face—but I see other and more terrible results followin this catastrophe.

Wat uv the niggers? Wat uv us? We shel hev niggers votin at the Corners! We shel hev, at our poles, all uv the black cusses who live between here and Garrettstown, a votin ez regler ez though they wuz whitemen. We shel hev em defilin the sakred ballot-box ez tho they wuz not of a cussid race. I see dark lines afore our poor State. They will hereafter hold the land wich they hev bought, and wich they live on, by a shure tenure, and they will increase and multiply. Pollock will buy their prodoose, and they will work and get money. This money they will lend to us—for we must have it to sustain life—and they will take mortgages onto our land. (When I say *our*, I mean Deekin Pogram and sich.) Ez we never work ourselves, and will not hev, under the present arrangement, the means uv compellin the labor necessary to our support, we kin never pay, and the result will be, this beautiful land uv ourn, wich we so deerly love, will pass out uv the hands uv the stronger and better race into the control uv a weaker and less powerful people.

The Deekin was remarkin suthin to this effect, when Joe Bigler remarkt in reply, that the Deekin had better threw himself onto the sympathy uv his sons.

"Why, they can't work any more than I kin," sed the Deekin.

"I don't mean your white sons" sed this terrible Bigler. "They ain't uv no akount. But in the nigger settlement and Garrettstown you hev more than twenty who wood—"

The poor Deekin rushed out uv the room, while Bigler laft his most feendish laff.

The people will be deprived uv their innocent amoosments. This Grant will send on armed hirelings, clothed in ojus bloo, with muskets and sich, who will prevent our shootin niggers, and who will perfect on ther farms and in ther shops the ojus Northerners who hev settled in our midst. We shel see the gellorious Southern system decline stidily and shoorly. The whippin-posts will rot and the stox will decay—the yelp uv dorgs will no more be heerd, and the cheerful crack uv the pistol and the shreek of the man wat has got his gruel will no more be heard in all the land. Bascom, after he hez the few farms still unmortgaged in the vicinity, will close and go to Louisville and embark into a wholesale grocery trade and jine the church, and give librally to Sunday Skools; his grosery will fall into dekay and the sine will hang by one hinge. We shel see churches and skool houses, factrys and villages everywhere. The Pogram place uv 2,000 akers will be divided up into twenty farms, and onto them farms will be the bustlin Noo Yorker, the cool calculatin Yankee, the stiddy, hard-workin German—who will display his grovelin nacher by workin himself instid uv forcin niggers to do it for him. We shel be run over with skool-marms, deluged with academies, plastered over with noospapers, stunned with machinery, drove cracy by the whirr, crash and clash uv mowin machines and reapers. And there will be cheese made at the Corners. Pennibacker's distillery will be turned into a cheese-factory, and weak whey will run where now the generous high wines flash along the troughs. There will be no rectifyin at the Corners—the hog pens will be abolished and in their sted will be the school-houses. And methinks I see in my mind's eye Horasho, the sp'rit, the ghost uv the departed Pogram (for he won't survive it long,) a hoverin over the scene, ez Hamlick's father did. The blessed shade will look in vain for his house—on the spot where it stood there will be an acadmy. He will turn to Bascom's, but ther he will find a deestrict skule. "To Pennibacker's!" he will gasp in a spirit whisper, and with a speritooal smack uv his speritooal lips he will hover over it; but the smell uv cheese in the place uv the strengthnin odors in wich he delites will send a spiritooal shudder thro him. A gost uv a fear will run down his speritooal nose, linger for a minnit at the tip like a dew drop on the rose, and fall! Then will the dissatisfied gost demand to be taken back to purgatory, a place less trying to his nerves.

full of recitations of Clay and Webster, and imitations, perfect as life, of Preston of South Carolina, and Choate of Massachusetts; full of talk, rubicund with wine and joyous by the very contagion of good fellowship; Isaac N. Arnold was there, punctilious in all the duties of society, and precise in his courtesies and attention to all; chivalric even in his devotion to the ladies; Walter S. Newberry was there, cold, reticent, wrapt up within himself, as if even then calculating the future value of the forty acre tract by which this great city was to increase to him by millions, the trifling cost of its purchase ten years before; Meeker was there, tripping on his crutches as gaily as a young belle on her elastic, lithe, and beautifully formed limbs, his eyes actually flashing with wit, beaming and brimming all over with pleasure, while his splendid teeth and voluptuous mouth made him the most enticing and bewitching of all men, and his sparkling humor and brilliant repartee and classic conversation caused all to forget his fearful physical deformities.

The fire blazed brightly in the old fashioned chimney corner, and the entertainment was generous, rich and abundant. But in that corner stood a spare, quiet, diffident man, then about 45, whose large and projecting brow, deeply sunken eyes, spare and meagre frame, with manners gentle and simple as a child's, an address and bearing as modest and retiring as a girl, united with a conversation exhibiting the deepest study, the most profound thought and an education thorough and complete, made him the object of especial attention and regard of the host and all his guests. That man was Archibald Williams; and there for the first time it chanced that an opportunity was offered to make the acquaintance of that great and good man, whose memory even yet is sacred to his brethren of the Bar, and whose name and fame are among our richest legacies. He was one of those early pioneers of the profession in Illinois, whose talents and acquirements, no less than the integrity and virtue of his character, entitle him to the very highest position among the Bench and Bar of the Northwest.

He was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, June 10, 1801, of a family distinguished only for their personal worth and high moral character, which they made the business of their lives to transmit to a large family of sons and daughters. Beyond this character and the first rudiments of an education, they had nothing to give their children, and with only such preparation as these advantages could bestow on him, Williams began the battle of life.

For several years by manual labor, and afterwards by teaching school, he earned his bread, and devoted all his spare time to his own cultivation and improvement. His intense love of study, his capacity for patient and persevering labor which few possess, his fondness for probing to the very quick, every subject that presented itself to his mind, fitted him especially for the study of the law, and he took to it, naturally and *con amore*. By his very nature, the characteristics of his mind, his mental organization, and idiosyncrasies, by all his organization he was born to be a lawyer, and he became a ripe, thorough and complete one. No man in the State ever seemed by nature, to be more perfectly adapted to the study of that noble profession.

He was admitted to the Bar in 1828, in Tennessee, and in 1829 he removed to Quincy in Illinois, then a mere Western hamlet, an obscure village on the Mississippi, the very outposts of the Western settlements, at that day. It was but a short time that he had been among them, when the people of that region discovered that he was a young man of complete devotion to his profession, a thorough master of all its fundamental principles, a student giving his whole soul and mind and heart and thought, to that grand science, the law, and whose purity of heart, integrity of character, and perfect moral power marked him, as one of the most successful of its pupils.

In the course of his first six years' labors there, he had, by common consent, achieved the very highest rank as a profound lawyer, a thorough jurist and a man actually without taint, as pure, as good, as perfect in all his life and conduct, as he was eminent and distinguished in his vocation; and had, by his services at the bar and in the Senate of the State, ranked himself among the very first men, who then in such numbers came to this beautiful prairie State.

He was three times, although a Whig, elected to the Legislature, serving one session in the Senate and two in the House. And in 1847 he was elected, without opposition, to the Convention that formed our present Constitution. In the discharge of these public trusts, his legal ability, his thorough mastery of the law, his zeal for the public good, and above all else, his unsullied patriotism, his unselfish zeal for the State, secured for him the entire confidence and respect of his political opponents, no less than that of his associates. Twice the few Whigs, who in those days were elected to the Legislature of Illinois, cast their votes for him as United States Senator, and had he been elected he would have been the peer of the very ablest among Senators of even that time, when neither drunkards nor partisan office brokers disgraced that great body.

Of his personal characteristics and peculiarities, no more perfect and striking outline can be given than

position just fitted for his character, qualifications and taste, and for which he was pre-eminently qualified.

He was for many years of very feeble health, and in that office he died, September, 1863, in his daughter's arms, at Quincy, his wife having gone many years previous, and by his death he left a vacancy in the ranks of the bar of this State that has never yet been filled. As a perfect lawyer, a profound judge, an upright and faithful patriot and citizen, he never had a superior. But it is of his professional reputation, his character, conduct, and life as a lawyer that we would especially speak; and fortunately all this too is furnished to our brethren of the bench and bar of the Northwest by one who for many years was his partner, who was always his most intimate friend, one who, for over twenty years, divided with him the respect and confidence of a great clientage, who like himself, was weak in body, but strong and powerful in intellect, pure in heart, unsullied in life, and who now not only wears, but adorns the ermine, and whose judicial decision was never more accurate and perfect than in the following beautiful opinion.

"The Bar of Illinois during the professional career of Archibald Williams, comprised men of very distinguished talents and attainments, and among them he confessedly stood in the foremost rank. While some of his brethren excelled him in the various 'tricks of fence' by which verdicts are often won in spite of law and evidence, and others could appeal more successfully to the passions of a jury, there was probably no one to whom, viewed strictly as a lawyer, in the discussion of legal questions, the leadership of the Illinois Bar, twenty years ago, would so readily have been accorded. It is not, however, to be inferred that he lacked strength or success in the *nisi prius* courts. On the contrary, his power of clear, condensed, and forcible statement, his habit in discussing evidence, of abandoning all trivial details, and siezing upon, and grouping together the important facts, his intense earnestness, in cases where his convictions of the justice of his cause were clear, and the unlimited confidence generally felt by juries in his honesty,—all these made him a very dangerous opponent in the rough and ready encounters of circuit practice. But nevertheless, the true field of his greatness was in the discussion of important legal questions before an intelligent court. Here he could hardly be surpassed. The march of his argument was but rarely broken by reference to adjudged cases, except so far as might be necessary to dispose of those cited by his adversary. He argued upon the principles of the law, reasoning by analogy from those which were well settled, and drawing from them and from the dictates of an enlightened morality and a wise view of the necessities of society, the rule which should govern the case at Bar. His natural logical power was of the highest order, and it had been cultivated to the last degree by the dialectics of the Bar. When this power was called into full exercise, and the discussion of a great question had excited him, his argument swept you along with an almost irresistible force. There would be no play of fancy, no episode, no allusion, even, to any subject aside from the straight line of his argument; but his clearness, his force of thought, his power of condensed exposition, the earnestness of his utterance, and, for physical accompaniments, an eye, at all time of singular brightness, but in the midst of debate, absolutely glowing with fire, and a figure angular, but tall, and rising by excitement to its full stature and an unwonted dignity, all these things wrought the effect of eloquence of the higher sort, and led captive the judgment of the hearer.

"It is almost needless to say anything of the legal scholarship of Judge Williams, so universally was it acknowledged. As already intimated, he was the farthest possible removed from being a case lawyer. He had studied and continued to study, the law as a science. He sought not merely a rule, founded on a precedent, but one resting on an enlightened reason, and a high morality. Hence the law, with all its artificialities, was in his eyes the application of right reason and a cultivated conscience to the ever changing relations and affairs of men. Hence it had in his view the dignity of ethical science, as it must ever have in the view of those who would be great lawyers. Hence too, of all Judges who have graced either the English or American Bench, he regarded Chief Justice Marshall, as the highest model. He had studied the opinions of that great man, until he almost knew them by heart, certainly until he had absorbed their spirit. The opinions of the Chief Justice, on constitutional law, were his especial delight, as he himself particularly excelled in that branch of our American jurisprudence, and he left a treatise on that subject, which is now in the possession of his son, and will soon be published. The members of the Bar who were here twenty-five years ago, and who were familiar with the business of the Supreme Court, will remember the great case of Rhinehart vs. Schuyler, reported in 2 Gilman, 473, involving the constitutionality of all our revenue laws, prior to 1839, and the validity of the innumerable tax titles acquired under them. The case was argued on one side by Purple, Butterfield and

Williams was not only a great lawyer, but that he was one of the most thoroughly ingrained and high-toned gentleman the writer ever met. He belonged to that class of noble, simple-hearted gentlemen of which Thackeray has given so delightful a picture in his Colonel Newcome.

"After what has been said, it is almost useless to add that Judge Williams was especially distinguished by a quality for which many members of the bar, now living, will always hold him in grateful remembrance—his kindness to young lawyers. Remembering his own early struggles, he was always glad to send them clients, to advise them in the managment of their cases, and to aid them with his purse. All this was done without the appearance of patronage, but rather as if he were the obliged party, and the inevitable result was that he was regarded by the younger members of the profession with almost filial affection. His death brought deep pain to many a heart. His memory will be tenderly cherished by the generation that has known him, and his name be handed down to our successors at the Bar, as among the highest of its early ornaments."

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONVENTION.

The "Social Science" Convention, which met in Chicago on Tuesday last, closed its session Friday evening. The time and place of the next meeting were left to the Executive Committee. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Capt Z. R. Brockway, Detroit.
Secretary—Hon. Sharon Tyndale, Springfield, Ill.
Corresponding Secretary—Rev. F. H. Wines, Springfield
Treasurer—W. F. Coolbaugh, Chicago.
Department of Education—Vice President, Richard Edwards, D. D., Bloomington; Director, Rev. Robert O. Hyer, Chicago; Secretary, Hon. T. W. Hoyt, Madison, Wis.
Department of Public Health—Vice President, James F. Hibbard, M. D., Richmond, Ind.; Director, N. S. Davis, M. D., Chicago; Secretary, O. C. Gibbs, Esq., Chicago.
Department of Finance—Vice President, James H. Bowen, Esq., Chicago; Director, Samuel D. Hastings, Esq., Madison, Wis; Secretary, Murray Shipley, Esq., Cincinnati.
Department of Correspondence—Vice President Hon. Lyman Trumbull; Director, Hon. Wirt Dexter, Chicago; Secretary, C. I. Walker, Detroit.
Department of Fine Arts—Vice President, Z. R. Brockway, of Detroit; Director, Gen. Carl Schurz, of St. Louis; Secretary, Rev. Edward Eggleston, of Chicago, Librarian, George P. Montgomery, of Chicago.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

To Art we owe a thousand graces;
Improving Nature no disgrace is.
So, as gray hair don't please the eye,
Use CRISTADORO'S MATCHLESS DYE.

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Striking, astounding, are the Effects produced by Cristadoro's Hair Preservative and Beautifier. Be the hair ever so wiry, coarse and unmanageable by brush and comb, in one week this article will render it flexible, lustrous, and inclined to curl.

Sold by Druggists, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Manufactory No. 68 Maiden Lane. Principal Depot No 6 Astor House. nov17-dawlm

How a Decline is Produced.

Pure blood makes us well, bad blood makes us sick. Vapors from poorly digested food in the blood are condensed upon the various organs, and serve to make them grow or repair their waste. Organs made with a greater or lesser proportion of such materials cannot be sound. If the bad condition of blood continues but for a few days or weeks the body will be out of sorts; and if it continues, the whole of the body will in time be renewed with imperfect blood, and the health bad; it, is in a decline—popularly called a consumption.

Now Brandreth's Pills penetrate the whole mass of blood, causing the expulsion of impurities; the body feels relieved from a single dose—what then may be expected from twenty? By continuing their use the whole of the blood in time becomes purified, and the body reconstructed from good material, the decline stopped, and a new lease of life secured.

Principal office, Brandreth House, New York. Sold by all druggists. nov17-dawlm

"Children's Lives Saved for 50 Cents."

Thousands of Children die annually of Croup. Now Mothers, if you would spend 50 cents, and always have a bottle of Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment in the House you never need fear losing your little one when attacked with this complaint. It is now 21 years since I put up my Liniment, and never heard of a child dying of Croup when my Liniment was used; but hundreds of cures have been reported to me, and many state if it was $10 per bottle they would not be without it. Besides which, it is a certain cure for Cuts, Burns, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Mumps, Colic, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Spasms, Old Sores and Pains in the Limbs, Back, and Chest. No one once tries it who is ever without it. It is warranted perfectly safe to take internally. Full directions on every bottle. Sold by the Druggists and Storekeepers in the United States. Depot 10 Park Place, N. Y. nov17 dawlm

Is Sickness Avoidable.

Thousands toss on sick beds to-day, who might have been well and hearty, had they taken due precautions for the preservation of that most precious of earthly blessings' *a sound mind in a sound body*. Sickness, to a greater extent than most people suppose, is *avoidable*. When the body is languid, the spirits depressed, and the nervous system unnaturally sensitive, it should be taken for granted that *mischief is brewing*. These hints and warnings, vouchsafed as such by a kind Providence, ought not to be disregarded. If they are slighted, as is too generally the case, the next thing may be a fever, a severe bilious attack or some other form of acute disease. They indicate as clearly as if the information were given in articulate language, that the animal functions are disordered, and the system debilitated. Under these circumstances, *the only thing to be done is to* REGULATE AND RESTORE, and the *best regulating and restorative preparation ever used for the prevention of sickness* IS HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. In this way, bilious remittent fever, chills and fever, spasms, nervous paroxysms, violent attacks of indigestion, and all the ordinary epidemics, may almost certainly be averted. They are usually preceded by the symptoms described, and surely it is wisdom to forestall them by resorting to an antidote at once harmless, agreeable and invigorating. Most assuredly, it will soon dissipate the unpleasant feelings referred to; which, of course, is desirable, even if they were not likely to lead to something worse. The close of the Fall is usually accompanied by unhealthy fogs and violent atmospheric changes, and it is therefore a season when invigoration is particularly needed.

MILLER, BAKER & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, &c., new No. 4 31, old No. 95 Hampshire St., north side square, Quincy, Ill. 1jy68
G. MILLER. JNO. T. BAKER. G. DINGLEDINE

NEAR AUGUSTA, ILLINOIS,
On Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1868,
Most of the
STOCK,
Lately included in
The Illinois Stock Farm Enterprise,
In accordance with the
WISHES OF THE FORTUNATE TICKET HOLDERS.
Let all who desire fine blooded stock, attend this sale.

At Private Sale,
Part of the real estate, including
THE "HOME FARM!"
nov14w2t

For Sale,
OR EXCHANGE, FOR GOOD
City Property—A fine farm, 352 acres, two good houses, fine orchard, near Fowler, on good terms; can be divided so as to make two good farms, and will sell either part, or all. C. R. RICHARDSON,
oct4dawtf S. E cor Hampshire and 6th, up-stairs.

Notice.
IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT, ON
the 27th day of May, 1867, I purchased at public sale, for the taxes and costs due thereon for the year 1866, the following described real estate situated in the county of Adams, State of Illinois, and that I shall apply for a deed for the same unless redeemed within two years from the date of said sale, to-wit.
The undivided one-third part of lot number 169, in the town of Payson. Amount of taxes and costs, $1.17.
The undivided one-third of north part of out lot num er 2, in the town of Payson. Amount of taxes and costs 73 cents. CHARLES STEWART.
Nov. 7—w3t

INDELLIBLE PENCILS,
For Marking Clothing, &c.,
Single, 50 cts, 3 for $1; per doz., $3.75; per gro., $38.
Sent, freight prepaid, on receipt of price.
"More convenient than Ink."—*Amer. Agriculturist.*
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Manufactured and sold by the **Indellible Pencil Co.**, Northampton, Mass.
Sold *by Stationers and Dealers everywhere.*
nov7w4t

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The Tape Worm is one of the most cruel and relentless enemies of man, and occasion the most distressing symptoms. A dull pain in the forehead; giddiness; alternate paleness and flushing of the face; paleness of the lips; emaciation; alternate loss and excess of appetite; cravings for particular articles of food; offensive breath; swelling of the abdomen; depression of spirits and nervous irritability, are the leading symptoms.

Now, why not, in view of this dangerous enemy, make use of a remedy which many years of experience has proved to be a safe and certain remedy? B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, if used according to the directions which accompany each bottle, will not fail to eradicate the destroyer.

Great caution must be used by every purchaser to be his own judge in one sense, and to examine every bottle he buys of it. The simple name of FAHNESTOCK is not sufficient. He must look closely and carefully to see that the initials are B. A. FAHNESTOCK, and be satisfied with nothing else.

B. A. Fahnestock, Son & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
SOLE PROPRIETORS. aug7w6m

STERLING SILVER WARE
AND
Fine Electro-Plated Ware.
THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO, OF PROVIDENCE, R. I., having the largest manufactory of Solid Silver Ware in the world, with the most improved machinery, and employing the most skilled labor, are enabled to offer an unequalled variety of new and beautiful designs in Dinner Services, Tea Services, and every article specially adapted for Holiday and Bridal Gifts.
They offer also their well-known and unrivalled Nickel Silver Electro-Plated Ware, in which they have introduced new patterns of rare elegance. The Solid Silver is guaranteed to be of sterling purity by U. S. Mint assay. The Electro Plate is guaranteed to be superior to the finest Sheffield ware. Orders received from the Trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.
Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-plate.
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nov14daw4½m Salesroom No. 3 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

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HATS, CAPS,
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All for
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Agents for the
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Of the latest improved patterns, warranted to give satisfaction. W. T. & E. A. ROGERS,
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POPE & BALDWIN,
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Do not buy any other Reaper with Dropper Attachment till you look at the
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Wood's is the best Self-Rake to be had, his machine took the
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REDUCED PRICE!

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Call and look at it. Two men and a boy can do the work of five men.

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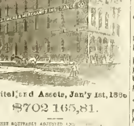

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Young and Old, Male and Female!
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Cures FEVER and creates APPETITE. Try them. Use none other. Ask for SPEER'S STANDARD BITTERS. Sold by Druggists and Grocers. See that my signature is over the cork of each bottle.
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These loans are made for the account of Eastern parties, and preference will be given to the larger considerable sums, and having several years to run. No loans made upon real estate security for sums less than One Thousand Dollars, nor for any short term, nor upon the security of town property outside of Quincy.
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FAMILY FAVORITE,
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QUINCY, ILLINOIS.
Reputation as "THE BEST" Established.
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